The Courier-Journal.

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CONGRESS.

A Formidable Calendar for the Coming Session.

Some of the Most Important Bills which are to be Considered.

Government to Put Up a Grand Public Building in Chicago.

The Kentucky War Claims.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—All the Government officials favor the erection of a public building in Chicago for Government uses which will be equally as large as any similar edifice in the country. The estimated cost of such a building is fixed at about four million dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury will make this suggestion in his annual report to Congress, and it is understood that the President, as heretofore stated, will, in his next message, recommend Congress to make a liberal appropriation for this purpose.

CONGRESS—THE BILLS.

Congress reassembles four weeks from to-day. It will find on the calendars of both houses 739 bills, which were introduced at the brief spring session. Of this number, 319 belong to the Senate and 440 to the House. The former have all been referred to the standing committees, while the latter are on the Speaker's table awaiting reference to the committees when appointed. Most of these bills failed in the Forty-first Congress, and are simply re-introduced, and, in many cases, are duplicates of each other. There are seven bills for the repeal of the income tax, which expires by limitation in 1872, and a dozen bills removing all the political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment. There are ten or twelve bills for legislation for the revival of American ship-building, which propose to grant subsidies and to take off the duty on all articles that enter into ship building; to construct vessels that will suit the merchant service in time of peace, and the naval service in time of war, etc. It is stated that the President and Secretary of the Treasury, in their annual message, will make an earnest appeal to Congress for legislation to revive our ship-building interests. There are three bills to grant aid to submarine cable companies between America and Asia, fifteen bills to grant subsidies of land to railroads in California, Texas, Wyoming, Utah and other Territories. There is also a bill pending in each house to enable soldiers and their widows and orphans to acquire homesteads on the public lands, and also bills to provide for the apportionment of representation under the ninth census, to amend the civil rights bill, to form a new State out of New Mexico, to amend the bankrupt law, to reduce the rates of correspondence by telegraph, and to connect the telegraph with the postal service; a bill to more fully enforce the Fourteenth amendment; a bill to incorporate the Aerial Telegraph Company; a bill to relieve soldiers from the disability of desertion; to repeal the tax on matches, to create the Territory of Pembina, to promote commerce between the States and cheaper mail transportation, to repeal the duty on salt and coal.

THE KENTUCKY WAR CLAIMS.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in answer to a motion made last week by Hon. George R. McKee and Allen A. Burton, Esq., of Kentucky, and Messrs. Bartley and Corrie, of this city, on behalf of the State of Kentucky, made a rule this morning on Secretary Boutwell to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not be issued compelling him to pay the Kentucky war claims. In delivering the opinion of the court, Chief Justice Chase remarked that the court wished to hear the counsel, especially on the question of jurisdiction. The counsel are very confident that the court is, by the Constitution, invested with jurisdiction, a sovereign State being a party.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—The United States Supreme Court to-day granted leave to the State of Kentucky to file a petition for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a warrant for $325,392, the amount alleged to be due on account of war claims. The motion will be argued on the 17th.

A DEFAULTER'S DOINGS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says the doings of chief clerk Johns, of the Pension Office of the Interior Department, will be investigated by Congress. One of the schemes in which Johns was concerned was leasing the Seaton Hotel, which he secured for three years, at $10,000 a year.

COINAGE BILL.

The Federal Council has approved the draft of the coinage bill, which will be submitted to Parliament.

SECRETARY FISH'S RESIGNATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The Tribune reports the resignation of Secretary Fish, and says, editorially, "the country has been afflicted with rumors innumerable concerning the resignation of Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State. These have finally crystalized into a statement which we have to-day from Washington, in a shape so authentic and trustworthy that we are compelled to give it credence."

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

In the Supreme Court, the Junction Railroad Company against the Bank of Ashland, the decision below was affirmed. Bartley & Co. against Clise; the opinion below was affirmed. United States against Burns; in this case the court gave plaintiff judgment. For use by the Government of the Sibley tent, plaintiff being part owner of the contract, the department refuse to pay on the ground that it would be a violation of the regulations; this court rules that the Sibley contract is valid, and not within the prohibition of the regulations; judgment affirmed.

CHICAGO.

A Test Bankruptcy Case—Interesting Question Relating to Insurance Companies—A Thief Shot and Killed—Three Men Go to Sleep on a Railroad Track—One Killed, and Another Seriously Hurt.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States Court in this city, in which it is asked that the Manhattan Insurance Company, of New York, be declared a bankrupt, and that an assignee be appointed to take charge of its assets for the benefit of its creditors. This has been done to test the question whether a foreign corporation doing business in this State is amenable to the bankrupt courts of this State. This is done under authority of the act of the General Assembly passed March 11th, 1869, in which it is enacted that any insurance companies incorporated or organized under the law of any other State desiring to do business in this State must first appoint an attorney in this State, on whom a process of law can be served and filed in the office of the State Auditor. It is claimed under this act that any foreign insurance company that should come into this State to do business should be amenable to the laws of this State to the same extent as a private citizen, and the creditors of such company should not be obliged to apply to the judicial powers of any other State for the enforcement of their rights or claims. The Manhattan Insurance Company, in entering this State to do business, complied with the statutes referred to by appointing an agent, who still resides in the city of Chicago, and upon whom service can be had if a process is issued by any court in the county.

THIEF SHOT AND KILLED.

On Saturday afternoon, near Plymouth, Ind., David Teller, a well-known farmer, discovered two strange men asleep in his hay-stack, and two strange horses near by. Supposing the men to be horse-thieves, he procured the assistance of his neighbors and attempted to arrest them. The men attempted to escape, and, in doing so, one of them, named Henry Cook, was shot dead. His comrade ran away wounded, but effected his escape. Cook has had the reputation of being a thief for several years.

A party of men, living near Inwood, Ind., went out coon-hunting Saturday night. While returning home at a late hour, three of the party sat down on the railroad to await the arrival of the rest of the party. They very soon fell asleep, and an express train coming along, struck John Grear, and threw him sixty feet, causing his instantaneous death. Bruce Robbins was badly hurt, but, it is hoped, not fatally. The other man was unhurt.

A Church Donation.

FRANKLIN, PA., Nov. 6.—The Methodist Episcopal Church of this place gave Dr. Thomas $1,000 in cash, yesterday, to aid in rebuilding Methodist churches in Chicago, passed resolutions of sympathy, and will, at the Erie conference, vote to increase the amount to at least $20,000.

The Whaling Fleet Disaster Causes a Rise in Oil—Insurance Losses.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—News of the disaster to the whaling fleet has advanced whale oil from 60 cents to $1 per gallon.

Boston insurance offices had little if any risks. New Bedford offices lose one million.

NEW YORK.

Election Repeaters to be Promptly Punished—A Newspaper Office Gutted by Unknown Parties—Great Fears Entertained of a Riot To-day—Preparations for the Conflict, etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Judge Bedford, this morning at the opening of the Court of General Sessions, charged the grand jury especially in relation to excise, usury, lottery and election laws. Repeaters violating the election laws should be promptly punished.

AMENDMENT. [illegible] compelling Mayor Hall to appoint a new inspector of election in the place vacated by Judge Barnard.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE GUTTED.

The office of the Hoboken Leader was gutted this morning by unknown parties. It is believed to have been done at the instance of the rival Democratic faction.

RECORD THIEF ARRESTED.

A clerk named Nevins attempted to take from the Register's office about 200 deeds, mortgages, &c., involving four or five hundred lots, but was prevented by the attendants this morning. He was arrested and committed, in default of $2,000 bail to answer.

NEW SUIT FOR FRAUD.

The Attorney General has begun a suit on behalf of the people, and Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of New York against Thos. C. Fields, in the Supreme Court, to recover $459,977 fraudently obtained from the city treasury, in payment of certain claims brought by Fields in behalf of members of the old fire department. Fields is a candidate for the Senate from the Ninth district against Horatio Seymour.

THE PROSPECT FOR PEACE.

The Tribune says in some districts, notably that of Bradley and O'Brien, intense interest in the election threatens to disturb the peace, while the prospect of a quiet election generally is not encouraging. The canvass of the past two months has been noisy and vigorous. In the contests where the struggle is narrowed down to a single candidate of the ring and reform tickets, frequent disturbances are almost certain, though it is hoped the police and military preparations to suppress factiousness will prevent a general riot, which has been threatened and many have feared. Practically, there are only two tickets in the field, that of the ring or Tammany, and that of the reformers. On the county ticket of the latter are Republicans of both organizations, and the honest Democracy are firmly united. The ticket being made up of both Republicans and Democrats, and heartily indorsed, is actively supported by several reform organizations which have sprung into existence for this canvass.

A COMBINATION AGAINST TWEED.

Cards are published by O'Donovan Rossa and Gen Sigel, the one soliciting support in behalf of the other. Rossa states that Sigel promises to give a third of the patronage of the office of Register to Americans, a third to Irish, and a third to Germans. He calls upon all citizens to keep a lookout for the count, as, if he gets a fair show, he thinks he can defeat Tweed.

FIELD'S ARREST POSTPONED.

The sheriff has not yet received the order granted this morning for the arrest of Field. No effort will be made to serve it until after the election.

THE MANSFIELD-FISK CASE.

The Fisk-Mansfield injunction, which was to have been argued in Brooklyn, to-day, was postponed till Wednesday.

AN ALDERMAN LOCKED UP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—This evening Alderman Bernard O'Neil, of the Twenty-first ward, was arrested and locked up in Ludlow-street jail. A charge was made by Patrick Connolly, who accused O'Neil of having induced him to vote illegally at the last election.

DRAFT-RAISER IN LIMBO.

R. O. Bernheim, alias Williams, alias Watson, alias Cassidy, was arrested to-day, charged with raising a draft on Howes & Marcy from $30 to $3,000, and obtaining the money on it. He has also operated in Washington, and is said to have committed forgeries on the house of Clark & Co., bankers of Philadelphia.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 112, sold down to 111½, and closed dull but steady. Loans were made at from 1 to 6 ℘ cent. for carrying.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were about $82,000,000.

The Stock Exchange and Gold Room will be closed to-morrow.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	116¾
Coupons of 1862	111¾
Coupons of 1864	111¾
Coupons of 1865	111¾
Coupons of 1865, new	113¾
Coupons of 1867	113¾
Coupons of 1868	113¾
Ten-forties	109¼
Currency 6's	111¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95	Old Virginia	58¾
Old Tennessee	66	Old N. Carolina	37
New Tennessee	65¾	New N. Carolina	19
New Virginia			

STOCKS.

Canton	71¾	Rock Island	106¾
Western U. Teleg.	69¾	New Jersey Cent'l	105¾
Quicksilver	17¾	St. Paul	57
Mariposa		Do. preferred	77¾
Do. preferred		Tol. & Wabash	61½
Adams Express	84¾	Do. preferred	80
Wells & Fargo	52¾	Ft. Wayne	96
American Express	58¾	Terre Haute	17
U. S. Express	58¾	Do. preferred	38
Pacific Mail	41¾	Chicago & Alton	113
N. Y. Central, con.	91¾	Do. preferred	115
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	86¾	Ohio & Mississippi	39¾
Erie	29¾	C. C. & C.	84
Erie preferred	60	Burlington	128
Harlem	123¾	Lake Shore, ex-div.	85¾
Do. preferred	125	C. C. & Ind. C.	115
Reading	109	Ill. Cent.	130
Michigan Central	116¾	Union Pacific	24¾
Pittsburgh	124¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	102¾
Northwestern	60¾	Union Pac. bonds	88¾
Do. preferred	89		

FIRES.

Paper-mill Burned—Loss $75,000.

BROOKVILLE, IND., Nov. 6.—At about six o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered over the furnace of the extensive mill of the Stewart Paper Company, in this place, and in a very short time the whole building was in ruins. The loss is about $75,000, with an insurance of about $25,000. It is supposed to have caught from the furnace.

Furniture Factory Destroyed—Loss $90,000.

LONDON, ONT., Nov. 6.—Moorhead's furniture factory and residence, and also two small cabinet-shops, were burned to-night. 100 mechanics are thrown out of employment. Moorhead's insurance is $40,000. Total loss $90,000.

Large Phosphate Works Burned—Loss $150,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The loss by the fire at Watson & Clark's phosphate works, at Point Breeze, was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Fully insured.

Fire in East St. Louis—Loss $10,000.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Nearly a block of frame buildings in East St. Louis burned this morning. Loss about $10,000. Insured for about $6,000, mostly in insolvent companies.

Moulding-mill Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—A fire in the moulding-mill on Twenty-second street destroyed about six thousand dollars' worth of property; half covered by insurance.

Brewery Damaged by Fire.

PORTLAND, ME., Nov. 6.—A fire to-day damaged the Casco brewery to the extent of $25,000.

Fire in San Francisco.

The San Francisco Wood-preserving Works were burned to-day; loss $30,000.

GEORGIA.

Proceedings in the Legislature Against Bullock—He is Suspected of Having Committed High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 6.—Both branches of the Legislature have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor of the State, who has resigned his office, left the State under circumstances leading to a grave suspicion that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and has, in charging in a letter bearing date of October 23, 1871, addressed to his political friends and the people of Georgia, that a majority of the House of Representatives had pledged themselves and their votes for articles of impeachment against him without investigation, and had determined to unseat a sufficient number of Representatives and Senators to secure his conviction, without regard to truth and validity, defamed this General Assembly by charges which are untrue, and that the statement in the same letter, to the effect that the people of Georgia have recently denounced or ignored the Constitution of the United States, is false and defamatory of the people of this State. On the contrary, we assert that the people of this State do now, as they did six months ago, when, according to the letter of said Rufus B. Bullock, they were peaceably disposed and acquiesced in the result of the war; neither do they entertain any hostility toward the United States nor deny any person within the limits of the State the equal protection of its laws.

A Generous Congregation.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—In the Spring Garden Methodist Episcopal church ten thousand dollars were collected yesterday for the Chicago sufferers. One thousand eight hundred were collected in the same church two weeks ago. Dr. Fowler, of Chicago, delivered an address.

Fight Between Roughs and Policemen.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 6.—While the police were arresting two notorious rowdies in the Fifth ward this evening, the officers were attacked by the rowdies and their friends, and one of the officers was severely wounded. Nearly the whole police force was summoned before the arrests were made.

FOREIGN.

English Emigration Returns—Chicago Relief Funds—British Scientific Expedition—The German Workingmen, Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EMIGRATION RETURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Emigration returns of the port of Liverpool for the month of October, show a total of 14,369 departures for the United States.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

Subscriptions at the Mansion House for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, amount this evening to £47,200.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

The British expedition for the observation of the total eclipse of the sun on the 11th of December, prox., has arrived at the Island of Malta.

FRANCE.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Measures are to be taken to prevent future difficulties between the Prussian soldiers and French inhabitants.

GERMANY.

THE WORKINGMEN.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—A congress for the consolidation of trades' unions will be held here on the 19th inst. A union of all workingmen's associations for co-operative purposes is proposed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 6—4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92 for account. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 91¾; old 1865s 91¾; 1867s 93¾; 10-40s 89¾. Tallow 45s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6.—United States bonds of 1862 96¾.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Bourse, rentes 57 francs and 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Cotton, the market is quiet but steady; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; the sales to-day have been 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. Wheat, red winter 11s 8d@11s 7d. Flour 25s@27s 6d. Cheese 59s. Cumberland middles 37s; short rib do 40s 6d.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railway—Meeting of Stockholders Yesterday—Financial Condition of the Road.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—A meeting of the stockholders of the I., C. & L. R. R. was held to-day at the company's depot in this city for the election of directors and to pass upon the proposed scheme for the reorganization of a company, and to decide whether in carrying out said plan they will go into bankruptcy. The receivers of the road presented their report, showing the condition of the road from the time they began its management up to the present time. The report shows a great increase in the prosperity of the route and was received and adopted, and the course of the receivers was approved. 82,500 ties have been laid and 2,500 tons of iron added to it, and $50,000 expended upon water stations and depots. The following shows the financial condition of the road: Bonded debt authorized, $8,400,000; bonds actually sold, $7,978,000; coupons unpaid, $400,000; debt secured by bonds and real estate, $400,000; preferred debts, $500,000; claims in litigation, $50,000; I. C. and L. stock, $5,685,490; Cincinnati and Indiana stock, outstanding and actually paid, $43,000. The report closes with the hope that, as the reorganization of the road has been signed by two-thirds of the stockholders, and as the business of the road will leave a surplus in a few years to pay off all its floating debts, and give a valuable property in stock, the legal complications will be speedily settled.

Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, then presented a resolution that the stockholders authorize the Board of Directors to file, in the name of the company, a voluntary petition in the case now pending upon the petition of Joel Richardson, and upon the other petitions that have been or may be filed, or to consent to the sale under the proceedings of foreclosure as said Board may deem best; and in case of a sale of the priority, the Board is authorized to consent to the same. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Henry C. Lord and a number of distinguished Cincinnatians were present.

The following board of directors were elected: W. A. Booth, New York, president; A. S. Winslow, Cincinnati, vice president; Geo. H. Chapman, Indianapolis; S. J. Broadwell, Cincinnati; Joshua Bates, Cincinnati; Jas. C. Butler, Cincinnati; J. S. Kennedy, New York; J. H. Perkins, Boston.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Facts and Rumors Concerning the Recent Kuklux Arrests—The State Plundered by its Officials.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The Tribune's special from Columbia, S. C., says in York county over one hundred men have been arrested, including four negroes, and nearly as many more have voluntarily given themselves up, who confessed that they belonged to the Kuklux Klan, and have told the whole story of their connection in Spartanburg county. The number of arrests thus far is about one hundred, many of whom made confessions. The greater part of the men apprehended belong to the poor white class. The reports published in some of the New York newspapers of the arrests of women are untrue, as are all other stories about the prisoners being subjected to cruel treatment or unnecessary hardship.

THE STATE PLUNDERED.

The World reiterates the report regarding the plundering of South Carolina by State officers. It says later information shows it not only to be correct, but even so tempered in the interest of truth and justice towards all, as to fall far short of the real condition of affairs.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Senator Scott has received a letter from Yorkville, S. C., dated October 29th, which states that Tomlinson and Bratton, together with twenty or thirty others of the Kuklux, have precipitately fled. About sixty delivered themselves up. The evidence is very strong against them. There is confirmation of large numbers having engaged in whipping and also murders. Brown, and Leet, and Roundtree, besides a few other murderers not heretofore suspected, were arrested. Thirty men concerned in various murders are in jail. Most of them have confessed. There is rejoicing among the people for the relief which has been afforded them.

ST. LOUIS.

A Counterfeiters' Den Discovered and Broken Up—A Large Quantity of Tools, Plates, Presses, Paper, Etc., Captured—Two of the Party Arrested and Two Escape.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—A counterfeiters' den a few miles from Kansas City was broken up last Saturday, and J. O. Bielly and Tom Ballard were arrested. Harry Cole and J. S. Myer, the latter the leader of the gang, were also captured, but escaped while the officers were examining a miner's house.

The articles captured are a one-thousand-dollar National Bank note plate, one two-dollar National Bank note plate, two ten-dollar National Bank plates, four sets of fifty-cent plates, two sets of engravers' tools, ten transfer rolls and bedpieces, two transfer and five printing presses, 8,500 dollars in counterfeit bills, and a quantity of fiber papers once used by the Government.

PALMER-SHERIDAN.

The State Troops that were Sent to Chicago by the Governor and Sent Back by Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—A special from Springfield, Illinois, says the defense of Gen. Sheridan's military occupation of Chicago seems to rest on the plea of necessity.

It is not generally known yet, but it is true, that the Adjutant General of this State, an able and experienced soldier, reached Chicago the day after the fire with 450 picked men, well armed, under orders from Governor Palmer, to enforce the laws and preserve order, and that, under the advice and direction of General Sheridan and Mayor Mason, he returned home with his men because there was no necessity for either. After this the regiment of which Governor Palmer complains was organized and called into service.

ARKANSAS.

The State Medical Association—The Election—Special Police Sworn In—The Military to Sustain the City Authorities in Enforcing Good Order.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 6.—The State Medical Association convened to-day, and elected J. M. Holcomb, of Pine Bluff, president for the coming year.

THE ELECTION.

The Police Commissioners and City Council had a meeting to-night, and each member decided to take charge of one ward at the election to-morrow. Forty special police have been sworn in by each commandant. The United States post commander here received instructions from Washington to sustain the city authorities in preserving peace.

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—Election of Directors.

QUINCY, ILL., Nov. 6.—The election of directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad took place at Hannibal to-day. Nearly nine millions of stock was represented, and the following directors were chosen: Jacob S. Rogers, of New York; A. S. Higgins, of New York; A. N. Ramsdell, of New London, Conn.; A. B. Baylis, of New York; Henry Smith, of New York; Jno. A. Packer, of New York; George B. Alley, of New York; J. M. Whitcomb, of New York; Daniel S. Miller, of New York. The new Board is understood to be in the interest of the Erie railroad.

Mystic Park Races Yesterday.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—In the running races at Mystic Park, the selling race, purse five hundred dollars, for all ages, mile and a half, the following were entered: Mary Louise, 1 Lord Byron 2, Cardinal 3. Time, 2:42¾.

Club purse, six hundred dollars, for all ages, mile heats. Tubman 1, Joe Elliott 2, Gerald 3. Time, 1:47¾, 1:49.

Mr. Guthrie's Minority Report.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Perhaps the most startling announcement in Mr. Guthrie's minority report is that the proposition now before the Council to subscribe $1,200,000 to the Cumberland and Ohio railroad is made in the interests of our rival cities. There is a simplicity about this statement that is positively sublime. If it be true, we have indeed reached a golden age. The fact stands patent to us all that Louisville needs another Southern road. The necessity is immediate. We need the road for our present business, in order to keep pace with our rivals, and to secure our future importance. Cincinnati, hearing of this, comes down and gently and insidiously endeavors to get our Council to vote money to such a project. She labors for her sisterly affection quietly. In her labor of love she does not let her left hand know what her right hand is doing; for she does not wish to boast of her good offices. This is all very fine—but it is too thin. We must not be asked to believe it. Cincinnati surely can not be at the bottom of an enterprise so vital to our city. If this were true, our rival would have taken stock in the C. and O. R. R., and built it for us, and then we would have had only thirty miles to go in order to reach a through line to Chattanooga.

The one great prominent fact, *that we need and must have another Southern road*, the minority report does not deny. It would be doing its prominent and able author injustice to suppose that he denied or doubted it. The only question then is, in which direction shall the road be built? We assume at once that it should be built to Chattanooga. There are many other reasons for this besides the facts that we have already direct communication with Nashville, Memphis and the Southwest by rail and river. A glance at the map will show that the most direct route is on the line of the C. and O. road. But Mr. Guthrie says we should not help to build this road, because it will furnish Cincinnati southern communication through Taylorsville and Shelbyville.

Let us suppose for a moment, in order to answer this objection, that the Council were being asked to vote aid to a road to Chattanooga, and that there was no intention of building this dreaded cut-off from Campbellsburg, on the Short-line, to Taylorsville. Let us suppose that this road was completed, and it then became necessary to Cincinnati to make the road from the Short-line to Taylorsville, what power on earth could prevent its completion? Does Mr. Guthrie pretend to say that we could not, in such a state of the case, to build the road because Cincinnati might tap it to her advantage? Is it good public policy to build no road, no matter how much it might benefit us, that might be a benefit to a rival city? If we need a road to Chattanooga, we should aid in its construction. If the people in the counties, or in Cincinnati, choose to tap the road, we cannot prevent them. The simple question for us to decide is whether or not we need the road. If the road when built will be advantageous to a rival city, we must trust to our pluck, energy, and enterprise to keep in the lead.

The fact is that the C. and O. R. R. has never been favored by Cincinnati. She has steadily refused to give it aid from the time its charter was granted, and for the obvious reason that it will run *too close* to Louisville and is essentially and necessarily a Louisville enterprise.

If our city gives the aid as proposed every dollar will be laid out on the route to Chattanooga, and the gauge will be *five feet*. The gauge of the Short-line is four feet eight and one-half inches. This fact does not appear in the minority report. This difference in gauge will of course cause a break of bulk at Taylorsville; and with this fact staring us in the face, together with the facts that the road will have chiefly a Louisville directory, and be owned mostly by Louisville and the counties identified with her, it is difficult to conceive how the road will be so managed as to work against her interest and for Cincinnati.

Mr. Guthrie thinks we ought not to build competing lines to our own roads. It must be that he is somewhat solitary in this position. This the minority report says must be done by our rival cities. I can readily conceive how our rival cities might undertake this work, were it to their interest. But as the matter stands, the cities north of us can ship goods to the South over our road as cheap, and in some cases even cheaper, than we can. They ought to be satisfied with this showing, unless they are really bent upon increasing our railroad facilities, and improving the trade of our city.

The minority report again suggests that we should wait until the C. and O. road is completed, until trains are running daily from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, until the road has become thoroughly identified with Cincinnati, and then we can tap it by extending the Bardstown and Glasgow branches, thus gaining competition. In short, we are to obtain competition with the Nashville road by extending its branches. We are to gain a reduction of freight, and a much-needed increase in our railroad facilities, by putting the matter into the hands of a corporation which is now well-nigh a dangerous monopoly, and which by no means fulfills the demands made upon it by our trade. This will be a little hard to drive into the heads of most of our business men.

In spite of the minority report, and in spite of the fact that its author is *a director in the Nashville road*, and, consequently, posted on such topics, our Council should pass the ordinance.

Every business man feels that the road is necessary for our present and future prosperity. If Cincinnati builds her Southern road, which she can do the moment she asks an ordinary charter, we will need the road as a competing line. If Cincinnati does not get her road, this road will be so much the more to our gain. Let us have the road in spite of the gentle and hesitating fears of the directory of the Nashville road. Let us pass the ordinance and vote the tax.

RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Disaster to the Whaling Fleet—The Esquimaux Predicted It—Death of a Surgeon—Joaquin Miller's Wife Publishes a Card.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The disaster to the whaling fleet was fully predicted by the Esquimaux, but no attention was paid to their warning. The Esquimaux were boarding the ships and carrying off everything of value to them.

DIED.

Dr. Woodbridge, surgeon of the Moses Taylor, died on the return voyage from Honolulu.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

The wife of Joaquin Miller publishes a lengthy letter from Oregon asking his fellow-citizens to welcome him as the poet genius, but giving her version of the difficulty, and implying some censure for his abandonment and neglect of his wife and children.

Cincinnati's Bridge and Railroad Schemes—Recommendations to the Council.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—The committees on roads, and canals, and railroads, and sewerage, of the Common Council, in joint session, agreed yesterday to recommend to the Council to vacate Kilgour street and Egglestone avenue, from Pearl to Front, for the use of the Cincinnati Bridge Company and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company. If the Council adopts this recommendation, and it is believed it will, it settles between the city and bridge company and railroad the question with reference to approaches to the bridge, and secures all the depots now projected on a grand scale on this side of the river. A proviso is annexed that the other railroads may use these streets on equitable terms.

H. Thane Miller was to-night elected president of the Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Association.

General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America is now in session here. They have re-elected Rev. Dr. Seranth, president; Revs. S. Laird and A. Spaeth, secretaries, and S. Gross Fry, of Philadelphia, treasurer. The importance of increased support to home and foreign missions, and especially the former, in view of recent calamities among the Swedish Lutherans and others of Chicago and the Northwest, has engaged the earnest attention of the Council. Immediate steps will be taken for their relief. The Danish and Norwegian Synods have just been admitted. All the Synods are represented.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Nov. 6.—Wm. Mading, for 11 years car builder and car inspector for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, died at his residence in this city to-day, of typhoid fever. He has been a member of the Town Council for a number of years, and held a prominent position among the leading men of the city. The city buildings and railroad shops and offices were draped in mourning. His remains will be taken to Allegheny City, Pa., on Wednesday for interment.

Operations of the Sub-Kuklux Committee in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A letter received from a gentleman connected with the sub-Kuklux Committee, dated Livingston, Alabama, 31st, says that "up to this time about one hundred and eighty witnesses have been examined in this county. Sumpter and Choctaw, the worst in the State, have great trouble to procure deputies to serve subpœnas."

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6.—Weather clear and cool. River at a stand, with 24 inches in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—River 4 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather clear.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Nov. 6.—Weather chiefly clear and mild. River falling slowly. Port list—Up—Eddyville, 10 P. M.; Fayette, 8 A. M.; Eau Claire, 11; Mallie Ragon and Umpire, 3. Down—Ella Hughes and Ruby, 4 A. M. Business very light.

CAIRO, ILL., Nov. 6.—Atlantic, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; J. J. Abert, Cairo, South, 6 A. M.; Florence, Cairo to St. Louis, 7; Burksville, Evansville packet, 7; Glasgow, St. Louis to Vicksburgh, 5 P. M.; Shannon, St. Louis, to New Orleans, 6. River rose 4 inches. Weather cloudy; thermometer 62.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Arrived—Lady Pike from Upper Mississippi; Tom Jasper and Belfast, New Orleans; City of Pekin and Northwestern, Keokuk; St. Joseph, Memphis; H. S. Turner, New Orleans. Departed—City of Chester, Memphis; Pembina, St. Paul; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi; Bayard, Keokuk. River stationary. Weather cloudy and mild.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.—Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Clarksville, Vicksburg; Ada Hellman, Cairo; Sioux City, White river. Departed—Capital City.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 6.—Down—Lady Johnson, 12 M.; Pargoud, 7 P. M. Up—Mollie Ebert, 10 last night. Up to-day—Esperanza, 11 A. M.; M. J. Wicks, 12 M.; Tom Rieu and barges, 12 M. Weather warm and clear; river falling.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Arrived—Mary E. Forsyth, St. Louis; Southwestern, Cairo. Departed—Mohawk and barges, St. Louis. Weather clear.

☞ At the Chicago fire two men removed a veiled marble figure from a mansion, thinking it was a dead body.

WEATHER REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6, 1871—11 P. M.

War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the benefit of commerce.

[Via Western Union Telegraph Co.]

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Change in last 24 hrs.	Dir'n of wd	Force of wd.	State of weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.16	x.02	53	0	0	c	Clear.
Baltimore	30.20	x.09	46	— 8	N.W	l	Cl'dy.
Boston	30.02	0	39	x. 4	N.W	f	Clear.
Cairo	30.19	x.05	53	x. [illegible]	E.	g	Clear.
Charleston	30.17	x.08	53	0	W.	l	Clear.
Chicago	30.31	x.02	42	— 4	N.E.	f	Thr'g
Cincinnati	30.31	x.08	45	— 2	E.	l	Fair.
Davenport	30.28	x.07	45	0	N.E.	f	Fair.
Galveston	30.13	x.05	69	x. 2	N.E.	l	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.30	x.08	47	x. 9	E.	f	Fair.
Key West	30.04	x.04	75	2	N.E.	f	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.16	x.05	45	x. 5	0	c	Cl'dy.
Louisville	30.31	x.08	50	x. 8	N.E.	l	Fair.
Memphis	30.17	x.05	55	....	E.	l	Foggy.
Mobile	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nashville	30.24	x.04	53	x. 3	0	c	Clear.
New Orleans	30.19	x.02	62	x. 4	E.	l	Clear.
New York	30.11	x.01	31	— 1	N.W	f	Fair.
Norfolk, Va.	30.17	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 8	0	c	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	30.08	x.12	51	— 1	N.E.	f	Cl'dy.
Pittsburgh	30.34	x.08	38	— 1	N.W	l	Fair.
Portland, Me	29.88	....	35	— 3	S.W	f	Cl'dy.
Punta Rassa	30.10	x.05	72	x. 6	N.E.	f	Clear.
Savannah	30.18	....	50	x. 2	S.E.	l	Clear.
Shreveport	30.12	x.05	59	x. 3	E.	l	Clear.
St. Louis	30.18	x.05	57	x. 6	E.	l	Clear.
St. Paul	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wilmington	30.15	x.02	55	x. 4	0	c	Fair.
Jacksonv, Fa.	30.20	x.01	58	— 2	0	c	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.21	x.05	59	....	0	l	Fair.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

EXPLANATION—G, gentle; b, brisk; v b, very brisk; p, perceptible; c, calm; f, fresh; l, light; h, high; x, rises; —, fall in the thermometer.

ABBREVIATIONS IN "STATE OF WEATHER"—Lt, light; Hy, heavy.

Local Observations—Nov. 6, 1871.

Hour of observation	Hight of barometer	Change since last observation	Hight of thermometer	Change in 24 hours	Dir. of Wind	Force of Wind	Rainfall, inches and hundr'ths	State of the Weather
7 A.M	30.266	x.129	46	x.1	N.E.	g	0.00	Fair.
2 P.M	30.188	—078	57½	x.9½	N.E.	g	....	Fair.
4 P.M	30.184	—004	56½	—8	N.E.	l	....	Fair.
9 P.M	30.180	—004	51½	—4½	N.E.	l	....	Fair.
11 P.M	30.208	x.028	50	—2	N.E.	l	....	Fair.

NOTE.—The rainfall is measured at 7 A. M. for the preceding 24 hours.

Observer's office in Custom-house.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

Barometer will probably rise Tuesday very generally along the Atlantic coast, and winds veering to northeast. Rising temperature in Middle and Southern States. Easterly winds will probably continue during the night on southern Lake Michigan.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[*Hon. J. Hop. Price, Judge.*]

MONDAY, Nov. 6.—L. Kennedy, George Robb, James Robb, Mike Antlebogs, Wm. Bannon, Geo. Scott, Frank Manning, John McCreary, Michael Donnelly, Ann Smith, Sue Green, Wm. Hewlett, Thos. Fowler, Kate Killighar, Kate Sheridan, John McGurk, P. Curran, Wm. Burnes, Ed. Amos, George Smith, and John Barrett, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. Charles Burch, Wm. Davis, and J. A. King, $10 each. Charles McClosky, $20. Maggie Mulcahy, fined $5, and held in $200 bond to keep the peace twelve months. David Brown, discharged.

John B. Shanks, ordinance warrant; fined $5.

Charles Dangerfield, shooting and wounding Sam. Lewis; continued until Friday.

Thos. Murphy, fast driving in the streets; fined $5.

Thos. Cochrane, abuse of family; continued until to-morrow.

Charles Roan alias Williams, cutting Albert Anderson; continued until Wednesday.

James Ross, disorderly conduct; continued until to-morrow.

Mollie Crenshaw, assault and battery on Polly Wallace; fined $5.

L. Simons, assault and battery on Mike Kelleher; continued until to-morrow.

Isaac Brown, shooting at Annie Brown; fined $20 and held in $500 bond for one year.

Louisville Chancery Court.

[*Hon. T. B. Cochran, Chancellor.*]

DIVORCE SUIT FILED TO-DAY.

MONDAY, Nov. 6.—Louisa Banks vs. Louis Banks. The petition sets forth that the parties were married in December, 1867; that there was no issue of said marriage, but that the plaintiff became the mother of a female child about a year before said marriage, of whom the defendant was the father; that the defendant always treated and acknowledged said child as his own; that since said marriage the defendant has contracted habits of drunkenness, accompanied with a wasting of his estate, without making suitable provision for the support of plaintiff and child; that he treats her in a most cruel and inhuman manner, by whipping and choking her, so as to endanger her life. Plaintiff prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and that the court will compel this defendant to contribute to the support and maintenance of herself and child.

United States District Court.

[*Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.*]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1871.—*In re* John Prather, *In re* Nathan Poe. *In re* W. W. Wood. *In re* Wm. F. Kennard. *In re* Elijah Martin. In each of the above cases the memorandum of proceedings before Register filed herein, with no opposition to the discharges of said bankrupts.

In re W. J. Mount & Co.; response of J. F. Keller to rule requiring him to pay over to Steven K. Jones, assignee, the moneys received by him belonging to the estate of W. J. Mount & Co.; also to pay the said assignee $1,955 56, on note due Oct. 25, 1871, filed herein.

S. K. Jones, assignee of Robert Breckheimer vs. Nicholas Jager. Bill in equity filed herein.

Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

[*Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge.*]

MONDAY, Nov. 6.—Robt. G. Vance vs. W. D. Widger; motion to discharge attachment on face of papers and affidavits filed herein.

John Haley vs. A. W. Dudley; on motion leave given plaintiff to withdraw the deposition of John W. Candevort.

M. Ryan vs. P. Donahue; answer herein to the original petition to be as answer to amended petition; plaintiff allowed two weeks in which to reply.

Geo. F. Koch vs. city of Louisville et al.; motion and grounds filed herein by defendants, Webben and Obst, for new trial, and said motion assigned to Saturday next for hearing.

Henry Gilbert, curator of the estate of John Gilbert, deceased, vs. P. and F. Hussar; cause submitted on law and facts of the contested part of debt, and judgment against defendant for $80 and costs.

John S. Kline vs. Wm. Ross et al.; suit for damages for carelessness in compounding a prescription at the drug store owned by these defendants. Owing to the importance of this case it is thought that several days will be occupied before it is concluded; jury impanneled, evidence heard in part and adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Jefferson County Court.

[*Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge.*]

MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1871.—Will of Wm. Bryan probated and ordered to record.

Will of James Bohannon probated and ordered to record.

John E. and Wm. F. Bryan qualified as executors of Wm. Bryan, deceased.

Margaret Bohannon qualified as executrix of James Bohannon, deceased.

G. H. Alsop qualified as administrator of Susan Lee, deceased.

Peter Kern qualified as administrator of Wm. H. Beyerback, deceased.

Catherine Hillman qualified as administratrix of Martin Hillman, deceased.

Gotfried Bachler qualified as administrator of W. H. Bennfield, deceased.

E. A. Owing, Fred. Henninger and Jos. Huber appointed appraisers of the estate of Wm. Bryan, deceased.

Phil. T. Miller, Wm. Scott and Harrison McDaniels appointed appraisers of the estate of Susan Lee, deceased.

Mary A. Moore qualified as guardian of Thos. S. Moore.

G. Bachler qualified as guardian of John and Emma A. Bennfield.

Inventory of the estate of James Conn, deceased, filed and ordered to record.

Inventory of the estate of J. L. C. Matthews, assignee, filed and ordered to record.

James H. Settle granted a certificate of honesty, probity, &c.

Rule of the Commonwealth, by, &c., vs. J. A. Lynch; order set aside and child restored to parents, and, on motion of John Lynch, a rule awarded him against the parents to show cause why the child shall not be apprenticed; returnable in one week.

Rule awarded against Catherine Siegel to give counter security as administratrix of F. S. Siegel, deceased; returnable in one week, and appearance entered.

A rule awarded against J. C. Webb, returnable in one week, to show cause why he shall not be removed as guardian of Hester and Clifford Killick.

Geo. Lentz credited by State tax on $3,500, for the year 1871.

Rule vs. John Connell made absolute, and attachment awarded.

Levy Court met, Hon. W. B. Hoke presiding; claim allowed, and various appropriations made, and thereupon the court adjourned till the second Monday in December, 1871.

Decisions of Court of Appeals.

[*Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal, by Daniel Jones, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort.*]

Mortgage of Growing Crop by an Insolvent Debtor Preferring One Creditor Over Another Not Fraudulent.

Brewer & Orr vs. Cosby. } From Webster.

PETERS, JUDGE.

Cosby obtained a judgment against Price for $116 on the 11th day of August, 1870, but three days previous thereto Price, after he had been served with process, had conveyed to Brewer & Orr, by way of mortgage, his entire crop of tobacco then growing, to secure him in the payment of a subsisting debt of $197. Price was then insolvent, having no property subject to execution, and the mortgage was made with the intention of preferring Brewer & Orr to Cosby. In this suit to set aside that mortgage as fraudulent, the court below adjudged that it operated as an assignment for the benefit of all Price's creditors.

Held—The growing crop before it matured was exempt from sale under execution, and the mortgage to Brewer & Bro. was not fraudulent, nor did it operate as an assignment for the benefit of all of Price's creditors. The act of March 10, 1856, to prevent fraudulent sales, mortgages, &c., was not designed to operate on sales of property not subject to the payment of debts, to the creditors of persons making sales, mortgages, &c., of such property might not be prejudiced thereby. Nothing in this case was disposed of which Price's creditors could have appropriated to pay their debts. As Price was already insolvent, the mortgage could not have been made in expectation or in contemplation of insolvency; and this court has repeatedly held that a mortgage not made in contemplation of insolvency is not prohibited by the statute, and is valid, though it may be made to prefer one creditor over another. (1 Met., 450.)

The fact that if the crop had remained and been matured it might have been made liable to his debts, did not render the conveyance fraudulent. (2 Duv., 67; 5 Bush, 384.)

Judgment reversed.

NEW YORK.

The Fight with Fraud—How the Battle with Tammany Began—Ex-Sheriff O'Brien and the Young Democracy—Fanny Fern and Parton.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1871.

The city at present is in a strange state. People eat, drink, sleep, go about their daily duties, and take recreation. The streets are crowded as usual; business is brisk, and outwardly everything looks as usual. Yet the whole community is deeply agitated over our political affairs. The popular feeling has been stirred to the depths, and the smoldering flame may burst forth with volcanic violence at any moment. Our people have been long suffering, but at last their patience is exhausted, and they demand reform.

The history of our shame is long and disgraceful, and I will recite it briefly. It is a story of public apathy and neglect, individual frauds and aggrandizement, and general political corruption. As a result of these causes certain men have gained the control of our municipal administration and treasury. Their names are known to everybody—Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, A. Oakey Hall, and Richard Connolly. The first, who began life a chair-maker, then became a foreman of a fire company, and afterwards a local politician, has, by pure force of character and unscrupulousness, became virtual dictator of New York. He is fabulously rich, lives like a prince, and spends money on his friends and followers with lavish generosity. A man of coarse, brutal nature, he is simply a successful demagogue, with few traits to redeem his sordidness. Mr. Sweeny is an adroit, under-hand schemer and wire-puller, whose faculty for planning and carrying on frauds has given him his position as secret leader of Tammany. A man of some cultivation, he is of low origin, and of no special refinement. He is wealthy, but lives in retirement—his place of action being in the committee-room and behind the scenes on the stage of politics. Hall is a clever charlatan, smart, flippant and often ridiculous. He has made himself useful to the Ring in various ways, principally as a spokesman on the platform and in the press, and though he has not been involved in their peculations, he has made money through being made counsel for the various city commissions. Connolly, or "Slippery Dick," as he is called, is a model of blarney and duplicity. He is timid, weak, and not of much account, though quite as guilty as any of his confederates. These four constitute "The Ring," at whose hands this metropolis has been plundered so mercilessly for the last ten years. Having control of the courts, the city patronage, and all the machinery of elections, not to mention several of the principal newspapers, is it any wonder that they managed things so completely their own way, or grew audacious in their villainy? Matters got to such a pass that nothing could be done except at the beck of Tweed or Sweeney.

Affairs went on this way until, as in the case of all factions, a split occurred. Among the followers of the Ring in times past was one James O'Brien, ex-sheriff and one of the most popular men in the city, being fairly idolized by the Irish population. Though of very common parentage, and almost no education, he has great talents as a political leader, and might become a second O'Connell had he the latter's education. He is no speaker, strange to say, and looks like a quiet, well-dressed young Irishman, who cared for little but to pass the time as pleasantly as possible. He is really the leading spirit in the present fight with the Ring, though he has kept in the back-ground most of the time. It was he who hired Copeland to copy the accounts in the Controller's office which he afterward sold to the Times. He is animated by ambition; by desire to be revenged over Sweeny, whom he hates with a true Celtic detestation, and last, but not least, by the wish to collect a claim of a quarter of a million from the city which is in dispute. Personally, he is a fine young fellow; open, generous, and a good deal of a gentleman. Every year he has given away several thousand dollars' worth of coal to the poor of his ward—an act which Tweed, with much publicity, imitated last year—and he is the idol of the Young Democracy.

It was O'Brien, as I have said, who began the present war against the Ring. He supplied the Times with the city accounts, and other material for its editorial thunder. This attracted public attention, and led to the formation of the Committee of Seventy. The application for an injunction against the various departments, Connolly's resignation and Andrew H. Green's appointment as Deputy Controller, the suits against Tweed, Woodward, Ingersoll, Garvey and others, the appeal of the Committee of Seventy, and other proceedings followed in the regular order of events, with what final result time will soon show.

O'Brien was, of course, not alone in bringing all these momentous consequences to pass. Of himself he could command the votes and support of many thousand devoted followers, but he needed the aid and influence of others who had hitherto been indifferent or opposed to his undertaking to join in it. Neither was he capable alone of directing a contest with so shrewd and sagacious an opponent as Peter B. Sweeny. In doing these things he has had the aid of several advisers, the principal one of whom was Thomas Boese, former clerk of the Board of Education, one of the ablest, most experienced and far-sighted politicians in the city, and a deadly enemy of Peter B. Sweeny. Among other friends and advisers of O'Brien were William H. Wickham, A. R. Lawrence, W. E. Curtis, W. C. Barrett and Benjamin Wood, all well-known gentlemen in New York. Great credit also belongs to the leaders of the Committee of Seventy and those who aided them, including Messrs. Barrett, Pierrepont, Havemeyer, Schultz, Stebbins, Henry Clews, Tilden, O'Conor and Barlow for their labors in the reform movement.

I have thus hastily sketched the origin and history of the raid on the Ring up to the present time. To predict the future I shall not venture. It is too delicate a task, and is certain to result in error. I may say, however, that the general opinion seems to be that Tweed is likely to be elected next week to the State Senatorship; but that also the chances of his conviction and punishment in the courts are very strong. The World and Sun, if anything is indicated by such changeable weather-cocks, both assail him violently, and it is believed that Chas. O'Conor and his associates will prove victorious in their suit against the arch-corruptionist. Whether Hall, Sweeny and Connelly will get off scot free, or be also punished, is uncertain.

A LITERARY PAIR.

The Indian summer has set in and vacations are over. The artists and authors who have been out of town have nearly all returned to the city and to their work. One of the latest arrivals among them, Mr. Parton, who has been spending the summer at Newport, I saw lately on Broadway taking his afternoon walk with his wife, "Fanny Fern." They have both enjoyed the season at Newport, and speak in the highest terms of its climate and society. Parton worked like a horse as usual all the time while there, besides bathing daily in the surf and driving out in a one-horse phaeton with his wife. He will soon start on a winter's lecturing tour, and will be absent some months. The home of this literary pair is a most attractive place, thoroughly expressive of comfort, and filled with books and other proofs of taste. A colossal bust of Clyte stands by the window on a pedestal, and peeps through the curtains at the visitor coming up the steps, as if it were living. Chromos and engravings, encircled by living ivy, hang on the walls. On an etagere filled with well-bound books stand busts of Beecher and Butler, moral antipodes as public men, but both warmly admired for their personal qualities by the occupants of the house. Mr. Parton's working-room is up stairs, and is a veritable literary den, simply furnished, and rich with the odor of Russia-leather bindings. The general appearance of the house is like that of any other cultivated family, and it has nothing peculiar or bizarre about it.

An evening spent in the society of Mr. Parton and his wife is a treat indeed. Both are good talkers, but Fanny Fern is the superior. Her powers of description are excellent, and she talks with great energy and dramatic power, telling stories, in particular, with striking effect. She has had a varied experience, and her reminiscences of the past and anecdotes of the literary and other celebrities whom she has known are most interesting. There is a heartiness, also, in her manner which warms one to her, and the visitor soon feels quite at home in her company. Parton talks quietly and deliberately, but if at all interested, he rises into enthusiasm, and at intervals has flashes of fine sentiment expressed in his happiest way. I have met few persons whose talk was more suggestive, or who commented more keenly on the events of the day.

Mrs. Parton is bound by her engagement with Bonner not to write for any other paper than the Ledger, and of a necessity there are many topics which could not well be discussed in the columns of that paper, yet about which she feels very deeply. Her wish is to make a book about some of these, and possibly before long she may enlighten and perhaps astonish the world with an expression of her views on certain subjects now before the world. The labor of writing a whole book, however, is too great to be done in a short time, especially by one with her household cares.

FELIX.

Oil from Birds.

The oil obtained from several distinct species of birds possesses a decided economical value, and various sorts are recognized as articles of trade in different parts of the world. In our own domestic medicine, goose-grease is known as an emollient, and for other purposes. The penguins, petrels, mutton-birds, frigate-birds, Mother Cary's chickens, etc., are sometimes killed in immense numbers for their oil, and to such an extent is the destruction of penguins carried in this connection that, while the fat of eleven penguins is required to furnish a gallon of oil, a single vessel has been known to bring back, after a six weeks' cruise, twenty-five to thirty thousand gallons, representing, of course, over ten times that number of birds; this is taken to London and used almost exclusively in currying leather. Ostrich fat has much reputation in Africa as a remedy for the rheumatism, and is greatly sought after by the Arabs. The emu, or Australian ostrich, is hunted very much for a similar purpose; a single bird will produce six or seven quarts of a beautiful, bright yellow oil.

FALL, 1871.

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SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Proceedings of the Convention at Fisherville on Friday Last.

Pursuant to appointment, a Sunday-school Convention was organized and held in Fisherville on the night of Friday, Nov. 3d, and morning and afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 4th. The weather was quite favorable. The sun shone with unusual warmth for this season of the year, and the trip, to say nothing of the exceedingly pleasant company, was a novelty which our party enjoyed.

A delegation from the County Convention, consisting of Wm. H. Bulkley, H. H. Munroe, J. O. Campbell, A. T. Kendall, H. W. Huber, Miss Mattie Norris, Miss Lou Porter, J. S. Maddox and James F. Huber, left the city at two o'clock Friday afternoon, and arrived at Fisherville, a distance of seventeen miles, at five o'clock.

We were met by friends there and made welcome at once. Our stay, though brief, was marked by many pleasantries, and we will ever remember our kind Sunday-school friends, who, even while busy with the business of the convention, were anxious to contribute to our comfort and enjoyment while with them.

The night session of the convention was called to order at 7 o'clock, by electing H. H. Munroe temporary chairman and Dr. J. S. Stapp secretary pro tem.

A prayer meeting was held, conducted by W. H. Bulkley, in which there was some interest. This is a good feature in a convention programme, and we would like to see it complied with more generally.

The election of officers was deferred until the next session.

Dr. J. S. Stapp, James F. Huber and J. Y. Netherton were appointed a Committee on Organization and Constitution, to report to the morning session.

Mr. Netherton was afterward excused from serving upon the committee. The convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole on Sunday School work.

A number of important and interesting questions were announced, the most important of which was "how can we procure more teachers?" The question was answered by W. H. Bulkley and H. H. Munroe, in substance that every school should have an advanced bible class, from which teachers could be taken, and that visitation upon members of the church and congregation is often successful in securing their help in the school; pray the Lord of the harvest that He will send laborers into His vineyard.

Mr. H. H. Munroe delivered his address upon "the relation of parents to the Sunday-school." He spoke of home training, Bible education, love the great motive power, the effect of a parent's example and other cardinal points in the education of a child, all of which, if properly exercised, go far to assist the Sabbath-school as well as the school assists the parent in implanting godliness in the mind and heart of the child. The address was well received by the large number of parents present. The singing at the night and day meetings was good. Though the book used on the occasion (The Charm) was comparatively new to most every one present, all entered into the singing with an earnestness that was truly characteristic of the convention.

The night session adjourned at 9 o'clock, to meet at 9 o'clock the next morning. The large number of friends dispersed, highly pleased with the exercises of the evening, and feeling that some good had been done.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises by the president.

Verbal reports from superintendents of schools were called for, and occupied about half an hour.

Dr. Stapp said—Am a superintendent; our school has been in organization only a few months; the school is an interesting one; the children love the Sunday-school; have a number of large boys and girls; one class of twenty-five scholars; only three teachers; my greatest want is faithful teachers.

P. W. Goose said—Am not a superintendent, but I feel deeply interested in this great work. I visit among different schools; have four schools in Jeffersontown; our own school is not in a flourishing condition; superintendent and teachers not earnest enough; have seen members of our school leaving it, and going to other schools.

H. H. Munroe said—If you do not give the lambs food, they will crawl through the little holes to go where there is food.

Mrs. Coons reported her school to be in a prosperous condition; average attendance of scholars, 40; need more zeal in the cause.

P. W. Goose said—Last Sabbath I visited Beulah Presbyterian Sunday-school; saw there a Bible-class composed of grandmothers and their grand children; class taught by a venerable brother; old and young seemed to be alike interested in the lesson. How can we get the old people into the Sabbath-school?

Mr. G. also reported that Mt. Zion school was reorganized Sept. 24, 1871.

The Committee on Organization reported a constitution and officers for the convention.

The name of the body is "Floyd's Fork District Sunday-school Convention." The regular meetings will be held in October and May.

The officers of the convention for the ensuing six months are—President—Dr. W. W. Senteny. Vice President—Jeptha Shouse. Secretary—Dr. J. S. Stapp. Treasurer—Tyler Carpenter. Executive Committee—Dr. W. T. Taylor, Charles Hoke, P. W. Goose, H. L. Wisehart and Edward Shouse.

Committee on Resolutions—Wilson Harris, Capt. S. Bridwall and H. L. Gaunt.

An address was then delivered upon the "duties of convention officers," by James F. Huber.

Dr. W. W. Senteny being detained from the convention, the Rev. Mr. Willis was called upon to deliver the address—"Best Modes of Conducting Sunday-schools—Duties and Qualifications of Sunday-school Officers." He confined his remarks to the duties of teachers. He said if the teachers were *right* the school would be a good one. We are sorry the address can not be reproduced verbatim, for it certainly was full of rich truth, and would have been read with profit by all. He said: "Don't select your teachers because they are fluent in speech, acquainted with geography, or know whether or not we live east or west of Washington; but select those persons for teachers who have a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures and an abiding faith in Jesus. Have them teach the story of the cross. Early impressions are the most lasting. Early and indelibly impress upon the mind of the child that we are responsible to God—that God sees us in all that we do. The child can understand such teaching. The Bible is *the* book. Libraries are very good sometimes, but give me a *living* paper, edited by a *living* man, up to the *living* age *now*, and I would not exchange it for all the circulating libraries in the land. There is a freshness about a good paper which a book does not possess." Singing—"Let the lower lights be burning." Dr. W. T. Taylor's address upon the question, "How can we interest our scholars in their lessons?" was full of valuable thoughts. To designate the best thoughts would be to give the whole address. He said in substance—practical piety in teachers most important; Sunday-school teachers are ministers for God; if the teacher prepares nothing the scholar will look for nothing to hear; teachers are messengers of Christ to the little ones; punctuality is essential; win the affection of your scholars; unite earnest prayer to earnest labor; study the lesson all the week; one hour Saturday night is perfectly insufficient; take nothing for granted in the knowledge of children, but draw out their ideas by direct questions; the law of the Sunday school must be love.

The next meeting of the convention was ordered to be held at the Bethlehem church on the first Saturday in May, 1872.

The convention then adjourned for dinner—and such a dinner as "city folks" seldom enjoy. The "substantials and delicacies" were spread upon a large table in front of the church, and when the announcement was made that dinner was ready, we repaired to the scene of action and bestowed upon this part of the day's exercises [illegible].

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The children's meeting consumed most of the time. There was a large number of the brightest-looking and best-behaved children in attendance it has been our pleasure to see.

They were addressed by H. H. Munroe and J. O. Campbell.

The children behave well and sing well, and if there were a few more earnest, devoted teachers in Fisherville, we would venture to say that that would soon be one of the banner schools.

The closing question, "What have we learned at the convention and what do we intend to do?" was the most interesting exercise of the whole convention. The people showed themselves to be interested in the cause. They proved that they had come to learn, had paid strict attention, and had a desire to go on with the great work of building up the Sunday-school cause.

We expect to hear good news from the "Floyd's Fork District" soon, and hope other sections will signify their wish to have a convention organized.

H.

The Best Investment.

The public is constantly appealed to by the agents of various corporations, and the promoters of promising enterprises. Representations are made of the superior claims of each of the several objects, as presenting the opportunity for "investment." Without stopping to analyze these prospectuses, or to determine whether "investment" or "speculation" is the actual motive presented, and without disputing that there are many enterprises and corporations which offer a safe employment of any actual capital which may be lying idle, there are several important considerations which should be attended to by everybody. Among these are the questions: "Are my expenses actually within my income?" "Money passes through my hands—but is it mine?" "Am I, in a word, earning what I spend?" If these queries can be satisfactorily answered, well. If not, the first step to be taken is to reduce the expenses down to the income, or to bring the income up to the expense of living. Pride may revolt and vanity be wounded by the first course, but it is, after all, the only safe one.

In the effort to provide money for an expensive style of living, men who would be shocked at the idea of direct misappropriation of funds intrusted to them take a circuitous course which comes to the same thing. If they had funds of their own they would take advantage of some opening which promises large profits. Having trust funds, or what is equivalent, the property of their creditors, in their hands, they expose other men's money to the risks of speculations. No absolute dishonesty may be intended at the outset. But whatever the intention, whatever the sophistry by which they deceive themselves, the result is the same. An act of dishonesty is committed whenever an insolvent man "speculates" to hide his insolvency, or when a trustee or an official employs private, public or corporation funds in his own private operations. Occasionally men succeed in doing this and by good luck, or good management, enrich themselves at the expense of others, without absolute defalcation. In this way fortunes are made out of public fiduciary trusts, by the incumbents of offices the regular and legal salaries or fees of which are by no means large. The ancient Spartans held the guilt of theft to consist in being detected. Practically the same rule of morals obtains now in many political circles. The man who uses other men's money, public or private, successfully—that is to say, who can replace it at the minimum legal demand—is by some held to be honest, though he has enriched himself. But he who is not successful is held to be a rogue. The moral character of the transaction is lost sight of, and it is the smartness or shrewdness of the operator which saves, or the want of that sharpness which destroys him.

The best investment which any man can make, and the first which he should make, is in the purchase of his own liabilities. In a word, the very best use of money is in paying one's debts. If outstanding obligations have still a time to run, to pay them off with whatever interest is due upon them at the time is better than buying any corporation stock whatever. Many shrewd business men practice this, and thus secure a double good, the improvement of their credit, and the actual reaping of profit. Another "investment" which everybody can make is the punctual payment of open accounts, if they have any such debts. The value of money is largely increased by its prompt disbursement. The payer derives more advantage from it in this way than he could by any investment, while open accounts harass him. The "cash basis," is, especially in the ordinary expenses of living, the only sound and safe one; and he only against whom no man has a claim is truly independent. Especially in personal and household expenses should the cash system be adhered to. If everybody, rich and poor, followed this safe course, the "fluctuations of trade" would be diminished in a wonderful degree. The best investment is in the payment of debts.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

☞ An English writer has recently asserted that an undue proportion of lime in the system is the cause of premature gray hair, and advises us to avoid hard water, either for drinking pure or when converted into tea, coffee or soup, because hard water is always strongly impregnated with lime. Hard water may be softened by boiling it; let it become cold, and then use it as a beverage.

☞ The Ohio County (Indiana) Record says: "Those farmers who talked of plowing up their potatoes because the bug was destroying them, can now scarcely find teams and hands enough to market them. Two of our farmers, who, by the way, had no idea of plowing theirs up, raised ten thousand bushels, while crops of one to three thousand bushels are very common in this neighborhood."

Panic Prices!

I OFFER my entire stock for thirty days at Less than New York Wholesale Prices.

Finest French Embroidered Sets, Collar and Cuff and Sleeves, just received from Paris, at $9 50 and $8 25, worth $[illegible] and $[illegible].

Real Guipure Capes, the best quality, from $8 to $22, worth $15 to $40.

New styles of Real Val Handkerchiefs at prime cost.

Rich Val Lace Collars, just received, at $[illegible] and $[illegible], worth $[illegible] and $[illegible].

Point Applique Collar and Handkerchief from $6 50 upward.

Great Bargains in [illegible] and Point.

Fine French Lace Collars at $[illegible].

Point Applique Fans at $[illegible], former price $[illegible].

A full assortment of fine Embroidered Ladies' Wear, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Elegant Embroidered Infant Sacques, Hoods, Shawls, Robes, &c., and Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Cloaks, and Skirts at Less than Cost.

The attention of my friends, strangers, and the public generally is invited to profit by this Extraordinary Reduction in Prices, which may not soon be offered again at

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A Story of Misplaced Confidence.

[From the Evansville Journal.]

"Mister, can I ride?" This was the inquiry addressed by an innocent-looking youth to an honest German farmer on Saturday afternoon, as he drove homeward from market to one of the interior townships. The good honest farmer drew up, and gave the youth a lift. As they drove along, the youth told his friend that he was going to —— township to teach school; that he had been assigned to a family, which he named, to board, but, as the family was composed of too great a proportion of children, he would prefer to board elsewhere. The farmer told his companion that the person named was his near neighbor, and that he resided near the school indicated.

"Perhaps you would take me to board with you?" said Youthful.

"Vell, I ton't know. I coult ask Katrina wunst. She ton't likes strenches putty goot, *aber* a teacher? maybe dats make something different. You coult go mit along, un slip on my house *bis de* Monday, an oof Katrina don't got any obechections, you might lif in de boarding by me."

Innocent-looking youth was overjoyed, and the good-hearted farmer was pleased to be able to please the teacher, who was very young indeed. Katarina, too, was pleased with him, and assigned him a neat room and a very comfortable bed, where, after eating a very hearty supper, he retired.

On Sunday morning the farmer and his wife arose early, and knowing that city folks were not accustomed to their habits, they walked on tip-toe about until breakfast was ready. Then, when all was ready, Katarina went to the chamber door and called out: "Mr. Teacher, better you stand up now."

She was not surprised at receiving no answer, but went again to the kitchen, and after a while again called out: "De coffee is all ready; better you stand up." But this time, when the answer was not forthcoming, she took a look toward the bed, and, to her astonishment, found it empty. Rushing to the door, she called out to her husband, who was just saddling his nag to be ready to leave as soon as breakfast was over.

"Du Coonrod! *Ach Gott*, dat teacher is shone gone already!"

"Pottstausend!" exclaimed Coon, as he dropped the saddle and felt for his pocket-book. It was gone, and he made a race for the house. "*Dat verfluchter* teacher!" but he stopped short as he reached the door and saw his pocket-book on the shelf where he had left it when he changed his "other" pants. He felt half ashamed, and was about to sit down to his breakfast, when a thought struck him.

"Better I look at de bocket-book wonst," he said, and he accordingly did so, to find that it had been emptied. Fortunately, it had contained but a small amount of money, so he contented himself with hurling a reverberating "Donner-r-r Wetter-r-r!" at the vanished teacher. "By golly, Katarina, he teaches me anyhow someding," said he. "He teach me better I don't picks too easy up mit a strenchers. What!"

Kissing in the United States.

When a wild lark attempts to steal a kiss from a Nantucket girl, she says: "Come sheer off, or I'll split your mainsail with a typhoon." The Boston girls hold still until they are well kissed, when they flare up and say: "I think you ought to be ashamed."—Boston Transcript.

When a young chap steals a kiss from an Alabama girl, she says: "I reckon it's my time now," and she gives him a box on the ear that he don't forget in a week.—[Irvington Herald.

When a clever fellow steals a kiss from a Louisiana girl she smiles, blushes deeply, and says—nothing. We think our girls have more taste and sense than those of Down East and Alabama. When a man is smart enough to steal the divine luxury from them, they are perfectly satisfied.—[N. O. Picayune.

When a female here is saluted with a buss, she puts on her bonnet and shawl and answereth thus: "I am astonished at thy assurance, Jedediah; for this indignity I will sew thee up."—[Lynn Record.

The ladies of this city receive a salute with Christian meekness; they follow the Scripture rule: When smitten on one cheek, they turn the other also.—[Bungtown Chronicle.

When a New York gal receives a kiss she squirms a little, winks at the parson, and wants to be spliced forthwith. If the feller sheers off, he is sued for breach of promise in the sum of $10,000, as a dowry for her Mose.—[Our Jeems.

La Grande Revue.

A Bavarian has written a bitter parody upon the celebrated "Review of the Great Napoleon," by Sedlitz, of which we give this outline:

THE GRAND REVIEW.
(1900.)

Towards midnight the drum stirs in its winding-sheet; it begins to beat the roll with a strange sound. Then come forth from the tombs all the soldiers that are dead—those of Forbach and Wissembourg. They gather, in close ranks, weapons in hand, and their wounds gaping.

As two o'clock approaches, the trumpeter also comes forth from his bier; he passes on his phantom steed, sounding the charge. All the dead cavalry rise silently; the chasseurs of Woerth and the cuirassiers of Reischoffen range themselves for battle upon the slope of Sedan.

Then awakes in his turn the general. He advances with a limp, twisting his moustache. A wounded eagle follows him, flapping its wings. A dull murmur runs through the troops, an unearthly sound, imperceptible to mortal ears. Then the soldiers cross bayonets; the horsemen draw their swords. * * * Terrified, the general takes to flight, and a grand hunt takes place in the moonlight, all around the ramparts, while voices from the darkness cry, "Sedan! Sedan!"

The cock crows; all disappears, and until the 2d of September next the dead Cæsar sleeps in his tomb under the sod of England.

Death of Judge McHenry.

[From the Owensboro Shield.]

We are pained to chronicle the death of our aged and distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. J. H. McHenry. He died at his residence in Owensboro, on Wednesday evening, after a protracted illness of many weeks. Mr. McHenry was far advanced in years, and had lived the greater portion of his life in our county and city. He has held many positions of honor and trust, conferred upon him by a people who respected his talents, appreciated his attainments, and confided in his sterling integrity and unflinching devotion to conviction and principle. He was a member of the convention, and had a voice in forming the present constitution of Kentucky, was a Representative in Congress from this District, and has from the beginning of his career to its close enjoyed the singular confidence and respect of our people. He had many virtues that endeared him to family and friends, and his death will be lamented by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. We deeply sympathize with the family in their sore bereavements.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.—Cotton is dull and the market unsettled at 17¾@17½c; receipts for the past day 3,011 bales; shipments 1,492 bales. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $6@8. Corn is dull and the market unsettled; nominally 55@58c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Hay, the market is quiet at $20@25. Bran, the market is dull at $17@18. Lard, the demand is fair and market firm at 11@11½c. Pork, the market is dull and prices are drooping; mess $14@14 50. Bacon, the demand is good at full prices; shoulders 6@6½c; sides 8¾@9c.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 6.—Cotton, the market is firm and prices are higher; low middling 16¾c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; superfine $6@5 50; family $6@8 50. Grain, the market is quiet at Saturday's quotations. Corn-meal 55@70c. Bacon, shoulders 6c; clear sides 8¾c; hams plain 12½c and sugar-cured 15@16¾c. Lard, prime steam 10½c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Cattle, total receipts 7,550 head, with 5,100 head to-day, 148 cars at Communipaw, 121 cars at One Hundredth street and 36 cars at Weehawken; the weather is cold and fine; the market is active at nearly ¼c advance and the stock was sold early. Ohio heads this week with 2,100 head, Illinois 2,000 head, Kentucky 1,300 head, New York 900 head, and Texas only 500 head, hence the average quality is good; prices range at 7c for some very mean Texans to 9¾@10c for this Western; 11c for fair and 12@13¼c for prime; a few selling at 13c; the average was nearly 11c; the best drove of 90 head of Ohio, 9 cwt, averaged $112; one head selling at 7c, 60 lbs 9 cwt; the poorest Texans, 5 cwt, a hard lot, sold at 7c; fair 5¾ cwt Texans at 8c; 100 head of Illinois, 7 cwt, at 10¾c; 75 head of Indiana, 6¾ cwt, at 11¾c; 2 cars of Illinois, 7¾ cwt, at 18c. Sheep, receipts 36,500 head, of which 11,500 head were on sale to-day; the market is firm but not very active; prices are not much changed, but lots are selling well; this extra rather slow; common sheep go at 5c; fair at 5½c; prime 6c; extra 6@6¾c.

Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Cotton, ordinary 15¾c; good ordinary 17¾c; low middling 18¾c; middling 18¾c; middling Alabama 18¾c; middling Orleans 19¾c; middling Texas 19¾c; the market is firm; sales of 1,149 bales for export; 365 bales for spinning; 310 bales for speculation; sales of 15,000 bales for future delivery: November 18¾c, December 18 7-16c, January 18¾c, February 19c, March 19¾c, and April 19¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Cotton, the market is active and firm; sales of 5,000 bales; good ordinary 17¾@18c; low middling 17¾c; middling 18c; receipts 4,762 bales; exports to New York 2,890 bales; stock 67,351 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.—Cotton, the market is quiet; there is a good demand at lower rates; middling 17¾c; net receipts 4,560 bales; exports coastwise 1,835 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 45,553 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 6.—Cotton, the market is steady; good ordinary 15¾c; net receipts 900 bales; exports to Great Britain 346 bales and coastwise 1,429 bales; sales 500 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 6.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling 17¾@17¾c.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—Cotton, the market is quiet; low middling 17¾c.

COURIER-JOURNAL
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1871.

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KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Cincinnati and Ohio railroad has reached Hartwellsville, but the contract-hating has been suspended, on account of having run out of nails, and the river being so low they can get no more.

On last Friday night, while out coon hunting, Mr. Reginald Redman, of Owensboro, was accidentally shot by the falling of a limb which was being cut down for the purpose of catching a coon.

Dr. Jo. Norris, now of Texas, but for merly of Owensboro, was accidentally shot and killed a few weeks since. The evening was very dark, and he mistook a man for a deer and fired his own gun, while on a deer hunt.

A fellow entered Johnson's station, near Maysville, one night last week and stole $50 in greenbacks from a safe. He was pursued, overtaken and arrested, but the money was gone.

The following explains itself: "HAD to resign my position as Commissioner of Deeds for the city of Louisville, Ky., in consequence of my being taken dangerously ill with chills and fever, and confined to my bed for three months. I was appointed Notary Public for Jefferson county, Ky., by the Governor of Kentucky, in the year 1869, and by the said commission my term of office would have expired in 1873. Louisville, Ky. DAVID BOWLES, Presiding Elder in charge of the M. E. Church, South Bowling."

A painful accident occurred last week in Harrison county, Indiana. A man named Wilson, while at work on a log-cart, accidentally fell from the cart, a cog accidentally caught his leg and tore it off at the knee, leaving only a few tent distal. The result was that Wilson died in a few hours. He bequeathed his crutches and cane staged for the Kentucky Penitentiary, and has since been in the habit of wearing a wooden leg.

People say that, although the gentleman is said to have married his wife with all the ardor of an Apache warrior.

The Lexington Press of yesterday says: "Col. Delph, auctioneer, reports a very good trade at his sale, which took place on the 2d inst., when cattle for G. B. Dent, for $108 93, to Col. Smith, estimated at 4½c.; 5 head of good feeders for same at 5½c.; to Davy Barry, for account, 20 head of medium to two-year-old steers, at 5c., for same, to Turner Taylor, 12 head of dry cows, &c., at 5c. On next Saturday he does not expect much stock, it being the Saturday preceding the court, but will have over 100 on hand. He will continue these sales throughout the year."

At Lexington, on Saturday, Col. P. Kidd sold at auction, for John Cuff, the following thoroughbred stock: A dark bay filly, three years old, fifteen hands and three inches high, very sprightly and handsome, by the country, but of Ireland, first dam by Bowling's Vermont, for $305. A bay filly, three years old, by Glencoe, Jr., dam by Lexington, for $197. There was a large and good assemblage of horsemen, but very few bidders. Prices for the collection were, however, what the prices for which the horses were sold were very low.

Three persons near Lexington were badly bitten by a mad dog on Wednesday last. They were Mrs. Squire Imlie, living on the Maysville pike; Jim Gormly, living at Shalbyville, and Mrs. Mosier, living near the same place. It appears that Imlie's little daughter, a child of five years, with him, was awakened very early in the morning by her dog barking. He got up and let him out. The dog ran to the kitchen, and made so great a noise that Mr. Imlis went out in his nightclothes to see what was the matter. About midway between his room and the kitchen door he was attacked by a dog frothing at the mouth, and was bitten dreadfully in the breast, on both his legs, and on both hands. The pieces bitten out of his legs were each as large as an egg. The hands, too, are dreadfully lacerated. He was enabled to walk to bed, when his son came to his assistance, but the rabid dog had followed the latter in the direction he was supposed to have taken, but without finding him. The next heard of him he was at Mr. Gormly's, who was bitten on the arm, and then at Mrs. McLean's, who was bitten on the leg. The dog was followed up and killed on Thursday morning. Mr. Imlie went to Dr. Whitney's and had wounds dressed. He has determined to go to Pasteur, the place where he hears there is a mad stone, and starts in a day or two.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The yellow fever at Natchez is nearly all gone.

The Giles county, Tennessee, woods are on fire.

The Atlanta True Georgian has suspended.

Holly Springs, Miss., shipped 670 bales of cotton to Memphis during October.

There had been thirty-six deaths from yellow fever in Vicksburg up to October 31.

Savannah shipped 3,210 bales of cotton, valued at $159,301 67, to Liverpool on Wednesday.

The Memphis gas case was decided yesterday, awarding $600,000 to the Bayou Gas Company.

At the meeting of the Virginia division of the Army of Northern Virginia, held at the capitol in Richmond last Thursday night, Gen. Pete Lee was elected president for the ensuing year.

Mr. James Peace, of Shenandoah county, Va., was seriously shot by his father-in-law, last Friday, while endeavoring to recover his child from his wife, from whom for some time he had been separated.

Louise C. H., Virginia, is said to have 300 inhabitants and Gordonsville 560. An attempt will be made to form a new county this winter out of parts of Louisa, Fluvanna, Albemarle, Gordonsville as the county seat.

Mrs. Diana Vick, aged 115 years, died recently in Jefferson county, Tennessee. She was twice a widow; both husbands were revolutionary soldiers, and up to the time of her death she was drawing two pensions from the Government.

A Culpeper county (Va.) farmer says that from three quarts of the Tuscelle wheat sown on one-tenth of an acre he has gathered 20 bushels, weighing 66 pounds to the bushel. It ripened June 1st, about eight days earlier than other varieties.

The manufacture of assafras oil in Virginia is attracting a good deal of attention. There is a large manufactory at Frederick Hall, in Louisa, and in Spotsylvania, and one in Richmond. One will, it is said, soon commence at Tappahannock.

Messrs. Bennett, Campbell and Jackson, the Virginia debt compromisers on the part of the State of West Virginia, propose to visit Richmond about the 10th inst., to arrange the preliminaries and mode of procedure for the contemplated settlement between the two States.

Matters on the Memphis and Kansas City railroad are beginning to assume a practical shape. Capt. George B. Pickett, of Kentucky, who has been engaged in the country, has been charged with locating the line from Batesville in the direction of Kansas City, and will enter upon that duty in a few days.

The stockholders of the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroad have elected A. J. White president, and W. A. Huff, of Macon, and Mayor Grayson, Chapman and Stewart, of Griffin; Wallace, of Fayette; Wilkinson and Smith of Newnan; and Camp and Long, of Carrollton, directors. The work will be pushed ahead.

An old colored man, named Peter Snapp, living in the second civil district of Washington county, Georgia, was accidentally killed on Monday night. He had set out hunting 'possums, and, having treed one, climbed up after it, but a limb broke, and the man fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and was instantly killed.

A Mr. J. Moody has made the discovery of a rich silver mine in Grainger county, Tennessee, on the farm of Clinch Mountain, on the north side. The ore was found on the public land of Mr. Rodgers, of that county. Mr. Moody has presented the Knoxville Chronicle a small bar melted from the ore, and thinks that, if worked, the mine would prove very rich.

The man named Wissler, known as "Coal Oil Charlie," who some months ago, purposely turned over a coal-oil lamp on a Mr. Shipley, from Kentucky, while seated at the hotel supper table at Mason, Miss., was shot and killed at Mason, Mississippi, last Thursday night, by the enraged party. It will be remembered that Mr. Shipley died from the burns of the lamp.

An amusing thing happened at a recent election in Jefferson county, Virginia. Republicans were to be chosen, and the impression existed that but two were allowed. So each side nominated two, and the result was that four were required to be elected, so that the two candidates on each ticket are elected, as the four, two Republicans and two Democrats, will just make the requisite number.

A negro man was accidentally shot and killed a few days ago at Christiansburg depot, in Virginia. The occurrence took place as follows: The negro had loaded a shot gun the day previous, and set it aside in the telegraph office, where the telegraph operator picked it up and snapped it, not knowing it was loaded, when it went off, and the whole load entered the abdomen of the negro man. He died last night.

The Vicksburg Herald of Saturday says: "We regret to hear of the death of Maj. Thomas R. Hotchkiss. He died suddenly at Hebron, La., on the 31st ult. Colonel Maj. Hotchkiss, we believe, was a native of Alabama, and served gallantly during the war in Chief of Artillery to Gen. Hardee. The announcement of his death will be read by many a moistened eye among his old comrades, and the intelligence of his demise will sadden many a gallant heart. Peace to his ashes! He died as he lived—a good and true man."

A difficulty occurred at the Edwards' House, in Jackson, Wednesday afternoon, between Alf. Walker, a barber at the hotel, and H. G. Carter, the Republican candidate for the Legislature from that county. During the difficulty Walker discharged a shot-gun at Carter, striking Robert Hopkins, a well-known colored brakeman on the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, who happened to be standing near the gentlemen. Jackson lingered until the next morning, when death put an end to his sufferings. Walker was immediately arrested and lodged in jail.

On last Wednesday, the house of Mr. Amos Johnson, in the Beaver Creek valley, Tennessee, was crushed to pieces by the falling of a huge sycamore, which, in the terrific storm of wind on Monday night, was blown down. Mr. Johnson had built a new frame house, and a very large sycamore stood near, which, as it leaned forward the house, he feared would be blown down upon it. So he attempted to fell the tree to one side, but in falling it broke over, and striking the house in the center, completely crushed it down. Fortunately, the family had left the house, having in fear of some danger. His neighbors collected the next day and constructed another house, which he will occupy for the present.

The most mysterious shooting affray it has ever been our privilege to record, says the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, occurred at the Edwards House, in the city, on Tuesday evening. About four o'clock on the evening in question, Jerry Slaughter, second steward of the Edwards House, entered the dining-room of the hotel, and was shot dead, the ball passing through the heart. No one was seen in the vicinity, nor was any one observed to leave the premises. Persons were on all sides of the house at the time, and a rush was made for the direction of the shot, but nobody was to be found. At first, the supposition was that he had shot himself, but, no pistol being found, the conclusion was naturally reached that he had been murdered.

A letter from Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, Maryland, announces the death there of Dr Charles Richardson, formerly of Baltimore, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. He was a graduate of the university of Maryland College of Medicine. In early life he practiced in Baltimore, where he rendered very valuable services to the profession during the prevalence of the cholera in 1832, when he was the head of one of the city physicians. Later he practiced in Howard and Montgomery counties, even up to a few months of his death. He was a defender of Baltimore in 1814, and assisted in casting lead for the balls for the bombardment of Fort McHenry. He published several works on medical subjects, and was widely known.

The Lynchburg News of Friday last says: "Last night, while Mr. Jacob Echols and the family were eating supper, a negro man, named Jim Hill, came very quietly to the door, and, without saying a word, fired a load of buckshot through the window, striking Mr. Echols in the face. The discovery of the fact that some unknown person had fired through the house was first made by a member of the family hearing near the door the bell from the gun passing near the bed in which Mr. E was asleep, and lodging in the side of the house. It was first thought that the wife was the object of the shot, but it is now believed that Mr. Echols was the victim. Mr. Echols has no suspicion whatever as to who the perpetrator of this murderous outrage was, and is not aware that he has an enemy in the world, it is to be sincerely hoped that the guilty villain may be ferreted out, and punished to the fullest extent of the law.

At a meeting of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, held in Richmond, Dr. Caroline Cabell, presiding, a resolution recommending that the society devise a plan to secure immigration, and present it to the General Assembly, and that the intelligence of his demise will sadden many a gallant heart. Peace to his ashes! He died as he lived—a good and true man."

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BUSINESS
NOTICES.

restoration of the home power to each of the States.

The Republicans themselves are making a fatal mistake. Their game is to hang over that chief [illegible] they win with his assistance, and then [illegible] their own [illegible] and [illegible] them. In other words, GRANT is the division of the Republican party, as well as a standing threat against the whole people—an able and unscrupulous man, clothed with [illegible] powers and backed by an army of personal dependents. When the [illegible] ting comes—as come it will if he remains at the head of present and future warrants of extraordinary authority—the South will be needed and may make its peace; and we may say, in a manner, that it will then be our time. But is that patriotic, sober, middle-class opinion of the country—which has hitherto acted with the Republican party—interested either in running such a [illegible] or [illegible] in the possibility of [illegible] usurpation?

These are matters for Republicans to consider. The Democracy is, at this moment, "just a looker on here in Vienna." We know very well that we are a power in the land; we know very well that new and untrodden tracts lie before us; and we are tolerably sure not to go off half-cocked. One thing we feel to be next to certain, and that is that GENERAL GRANT will be an easy-going thing whenever we are reduced to that extremity, and he needs a helping hand to push away the ladder by which he rose to power.

Benedetti's Book.

This is the year for explanations and startling developments in France. We have no doubt that future historians will find more material in the works issued about the history of France within the last six months than in those issued for twenty-five years previous. Ministers, Embassadors, Generals, and public men, seem to be running a race to lay all they know before the people, and lay bare each a network of corruption as has hardly been equaled even under the regency of PHILIPPE d'Orleans. It seems that each one, frightened at the idea of bearing a part of the odium of the great disaster, hastens to wash his hands, and is ready to shift the responsibility to somebody else, who is equally eager to roll it further on.

Among all these justifications that of BENEDETTI ("*Ma Mission en Prussé*") is one of the most interesting. None of the officials of the French Empire has perhaps borne a greater share of that blame than this man, who occupied the responsible position of French Embassador in Berlin at the outbreak of the war with Germany. How was it possible, has been asked again and again, that this man could have been so blind as not to have noticed the formidable preparations made by Prussia, and left France in such total ignorance of the intentions of Germany? On the former point the military attache of the Embassy, Colonel DE STOFFEL, has given an explanation, which we have quoted in a preceding article, and in which he furnishes incontestable proof that the imperial governors was fully advised of the formidable strength of its antagonist. On the latter point the work of M. BENEDETTI gives us likewise such information that we must admit that it clears him of any charge of negligence in the performance of his duties or of a want of foresight.

In the preface to his book, he states:

> This publication will show and prove:
>
> That I have never advised war, as I have never on any occasion been consulted on the subject.
>
> That I have at the proper time enlightened the Government on the development of the Prussian army, on the candidacy of the Prince of Hohenzollern, on the real state of feelings in the South German States, and on the schemes of the Berlin cabinet.
>
> That I have notified the Government particularly of the patriotic enthusiasm which would doubtless unite all Germany, North and South, in case of a war between Prussia and France, if we should be the aggressors.
>
> That I have, lastly, not ceased to call its attention to the fact that the military organization of Prussia permitted that country to pass from a peace footing to a war footing; that everything was ready, and that all that was required for the mobilization of the army was to issue a simple order from the King, who was not obliged, like the Emperor of France, to obtain the sanction of the Chambers.

We must confess that he carries out this programme very effectually, and we are more astonished than ever at the idiocy of a Government who rushed thus, as it were, with open eyes into the deep abyss that opened before it. It gives us but a poor opinion of European diplomacy if we consider that the man who was at the head of this government was the acknowledged arbiter of Europe for many years. Without the ghost of a chance, and knowing so, he plunged his country into the most stupendous war of modern times, without preparing in the slightest degree for the rude shock. The nations must indeed still be in a state of infancy if they can be subjugated by men of such a caliber.

Even the famous story of the insult given to the Embassador of France by KING WILLIAM, at the promenade of Ems, told in fifty different versions, is pronounced to be a fiction. "There was neither an insulting nor an insulted person at Ems," says BENEDETTI, "and the King of Prussia himself, as I can prove, was very much surprised when he read the fabulous accounts published by several newspapers, which were, nevertheless, purported to be written by an eye-witness."

So, even, this last excuse has been taken from the imperial bungler, who appears to have run with open arms into the snare set him by BISMARCK, and declared war precisely at the time when the German tiger lay crouched to spring upon his prey. In view of these facts, which are circulated all over France, we can but wonder at the comparative popularity of NAPOLEON in France.

☞ The New York Tribune, referring to those persons who were recently released from the New York debtor's prison, says: "One by one they were permitted to send up their recitals, and, to the gratification of the merciful, they were nearly all discharged upon their own recognizance." It is always a touching thing to witness the gratification of the merciful. The qualification of being merciful at somebody else's expense is an emotion which has received the indorsement of every true philanthropist up to the Tribune's time, and now, thank Heaven, it has the Tribune's indorsement.

☞ "Improper, but severe," is the verdict of a committee on the conduct of an Illinois schoolmistress, who burned matches under the nose of a little scholar. If she had merely run a red-hot poker through the boy's ears and hung him over the stove, there would have been no occasion for interference, but this thing of burning matches under a poor child's nose will rouse the indignation of any community.

☞ A poem by Mr. JOSHUA ROSE, entitled "Human Nature in a Nut-shell," has just been concluded in Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly. As there are only eight hundred and eighteen stanzas of the piece, we should like to know what confectionery Mr. ROSE is in the habit of patronizing.

☞ DR. PETERMANN is publishing some highly interesting reading about Polar expeditions. Those readers whose jaws are entirely impregnable will be pleased to learn that there will be some more of it in the next number of the "Geographische-Mitthellungen."

☞ MR. LUCY STONE calls upon the friends of female suffrage in Massachusetts to vote for WASHBURN, as the surest way to defeat JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who has dared to speak against the measure. Mr. LUCY has evidently been incited to this by Mrs. LUCY.

☞ Polygamy is bad enough for women, but its effect on the propensities of the rising generation of Mormons is appalling. GRACE GREENWOOD writes from Utah: "You are struck by the great number of children everywhere here."

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The Bunsh zinc envelope trunk for lasting preservation, one of the greatest improvements of the age, is now for sale at the store of Gilbert & Co., 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The entire household furniture of Thos. P. Smith will be sold at the auction rooms of S. T. Moore & Co. See auction column.

☞ One of the annoyances of our city that all strangers should dread, is O'Hare's Great Trunk Depot, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you purchase or not.

☞ Call at No. 12 said Sixth street, opposite Liberty Hall, and examine the new and cheap dress goods just opened out at O'Hare's Great Trunk Depot, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

FOR WARMTH, DURING RAIN-STORMS, FLOODS, WARMTH, &c. There is none was formerly used Morgan's Insole is invaluable, and once used will never be dispensed with.

☞ Remember that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Depot is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

Glen Lea Bourbon Whisky is the product of carefull distillation by the old process, and is sold at fair prices according to the various ages. We have this brand of pure Kentucky whisky in private stock from three to twelve years old. W. H. Walker & Co. Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

☞ You can buy a Sir Inage trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Walker's Texas Bitters

Infallible and gives tone to the system, cures chills and fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion. In neuralgia, sick and nervous headache, rheumatism and all diseases arising from a torpid liver it acts like a charm. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

From a prominent merchant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4, 1871.

I have no hesitation in recommending the above bitters, having witnessed their beneficial effects, and believing them to be all they claim for them. JAMES KEELER.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Chapped hands and face cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by Carwell, Hazard & Co., New York.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell at $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Best in it you can.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NON-RESIDENT'S SALE OF VALUABLE WEST-END BUILDING LOTS.

Hancock, Johnston & Co. will sell at 3 o'clock p. m. to-day 283 feet of beautiful building ground, on south side of Magazine street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. This property will be sold without regard to price, so be on hand if you want bargains. Immediately after this sale they will also sell at auction a new frame cottage of five rooms, just finished, on the north side of Chestnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. A splendid chance for investment, or to secure a home.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not out its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold only by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Don't forget Hancock, Johnston & Co.'s auction sale of building lots and new frame cottage at 3 o'clock p. m. to-day.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly-invented India-rubber Trunk Shield on short notice at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber Trunk Shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever offered the traveler. A trunk encased in them may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

No More Baggage-Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk-shields, an article long prized by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing-boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Remember

that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to pay two or three profits. It must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling bags, bonnet boxes, &c., &c. Remember the place—D. O'Hare's, 142 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

If you want a Trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole-leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

Burnett's Cooking Extracts are the best.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142 between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russian zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Marriage Guide.

Interesting work, numerous engravings, 324 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 19 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement. sa&f 4dwly

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ John C. Baker & Co.'s pure cod-liver oil, the oldest and best brand. The only certain remedy for diseases of throat and lungs. Sold by all druggists. se21 Tu, ThsSaly

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where, is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12eodly

BIRTHS.

FIDLER—On the 30th ult., at Shelbyville, Tennessee, to the wife of Captain Jas. M. FIDLER, of Lebanon, Ky., a son.

DIED.

HOLTON—Lost on the steamer R. G. Coburn, which foundered off Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron, on the 15th ult., MARY BYRE, wife of Thomas Holton, of Cincinnati, and daughter of James Byrne, of Superior City, Wis. The remains have not been recovered.

VERNON D. PRICE.

Warranted Pure Cider and Vinegar,

DELIVERED to any part of this city. Depot 119 Second street, between Jefferson and Market.

Mince-meat! Mince-meat!

THE trade can be supplied with the only reliable brands in the market by

C. G. BLOCK, Wholesale Agent, Fourth, between Market and Main.

MEETINGS.

Germania Office.

THE stockholders of the Germania Oil Co. are requested to attend a meeting of the stockholders, at the office of the company, on Fifth street, between Main and Market, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 7th, 1871, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Louisville Board of Directors. [illegible] WM. HEISKELL, Secty.

Louisville Lodge, No. 1, A. F. M., will meet in stated communication this (Tuesday) evening, at Masonic Hall, corner of Fifth and Main streets. By order of the W. M. HERBERT J. JEFFERSON, W. M.

Louisville Council, No. 1, R. & S. M., will meet in stated communication this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall, corner of Fifth and Main streets. By order of the T. I. M. HERBERT J. JEFFERSON, Recorder.

Louisville Commandery, No. 1, K. T., will meet in stated communication this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall, corner of Fifth and Main streets. By order of the E. C. HERBERT J. JEFFERSON, Recorder.

Masonic Notice.

Compagnie Bonaparte (No. 609) A. M., will meet in stated communication this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall, corner of Fifth and Main streets. By order of the E. C. H. M. LISTELL, Secty.

DEFICIENCY ELECTION.

To the Voters of Louisville.

JOHN E. KREIDLER is a candidate for City Auditor at the December election, 1871. no7 dtc

JOHN M. O'NEAL'S a candidate for re-election as City Auditor. no7 dtc

Under of Fire Department.

ORIN W. LEWIS is a candidate for re-election as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at the ensuing December election. no7 dtc

HUGH E. CURRY is a candidate for Chief of the Fire Department at the ensuing December election. no7 dtc

To the Citizens of Louisville, Ky.:

At the earnest solicitations of my many personal and political friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city.

no16 dtoch DANIEL GWY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chicago Fire.

COMMISSION.

THE firm of Denton & Sage, having dissolved, we desire to inform our correspondents and the trade generally that the

General Commission Business

Will be continued under the name and firm of

D. H. DENTON & CO.,

At No. 126 East Washington street, Chicago. One hundred cents on the dollar having been paid on the indebtedness of the late firm, and having ample capital left, we are now prepared to buy and ship or buy and hold here GRAIN, PROVISIONS, &c., on margins as heretofore.

Options dealing in Grain and Provisions is again gaining ground here, and we are prepared to execute orders in this line, at ol. 2pct. upon margins.

Reference—Union National Bank, Chicago.

no7 d20 D. H. DENTON & CO.

F. P. CARSON, Late of Evansville Ind. J. T. CARSON, Late of Woodberry, Ky.

L. P. DANIEL, Late of Evansville, Ind.

CARSON, DANIEL, & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 287 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth, se30 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY

EDWARD P. PITTMAN, Recently of St. Louis, Mo. JOHN C. SHERLEY, Louisville, Ky.

PITTMAN & SHERLEY,

Commission Merchants,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,

No. 165 Main street, over Bank of America, Louisville, Ky.

au16 d3m

INSURANCE.

STAR

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE 181 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital..... $200,000 00

Assets, June 30, 1871..... $291,779 35

Unadjusted Losses..... $1,000

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

JOHN H. FLANAGAN, Vice-Pres't.

JAMES M. HODGES, Sec'y.

THIS company had an agency at Chicago or elsewhere prior to the late fire. Having recently been appointed agents of the above-named company, we are prepared to insure buildings, dwellings, stocks of merchandise, mills, manufactories, and other insurable property at current rates, and will be glad to receive a portion of the patronage of the insuring public. All losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid at this office. Apply to

KENNEDY & MOORE,

Agents, No. 153 West Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets. no4 d3

INSURANCE!

GERMAN BANK

—AND—

Insurance Co.

Corner of Fifth and Market Sts.

Capital - - - - - $300,000.

HAVING been in business only twenty-seven months, we carry less insurance than any local company in proportion to capital, in consequence of which we are enabled to offer rates to all who may favor us with a call. Risks taken only in Louisville.

J. W. SNOWDEN, Solicitor. P. VIGLINI, Sec'y. oct4 dlf

RESTAURANTS.

First of the Season.

Diamond-back Terrapin and Soft-shell Crabs, at

WALKER'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,

no5 d2 Third street, between Main and Market.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

LOUISVILLE CITY NATIONAL BANK, November 4, 1871.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on demand.

no6 d2 W. MOELLER, Cashier.

Dividend.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, November 1, 1871.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank has this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the fourth (4th) inst.

no3 d10 R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 4, 1871.

THE firm of McGill & Walsh is this day dissolved by mutual consent, P. H. Walsh purchasing the interest of J. H. McGill. Mr. Walsh assumes all liabilities, and is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. J. H. McGILL.

Referring to above I announce to the public that I have sold out my interest in the firm of McGill & Walsh to my late partner, P. H. Walsh, Esq., and I cordially recommend him to my friends, and request a continuance of their patronage to him.

J. H. McGILL.

no6 d3

COAL.

BRAZIL BLOCK COAL,

From Clay County, Indiana,

WILL BE DELIVERED TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS AT

FAIR PRICES.

APPLY TO

T. M. ERWIN

Agent, Office near the J., M. & I. R. R. Bridge Depot. no6 dlm

LACE GOODS.

TO THE LADIES.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

HAVING sold out my business to my brother, OTTO RAUCHFUSS, who has been with me for nine years, I recommend him to your further patronage, and thank you for past favors. Respectfully,

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS.

Referring to above I call the attention of the ladies to my new stock of

Embroideries, Laces, Kid Gloves, &c.

OTTO RAUCHFUSS,

no5 Cheap Lace Store, 185½ Fourth street.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 9 Wall street, New York. Five per cent. interest allowed on deposits. The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank. Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank; except that we allow interest on all balances of $10 per cent. We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Silver, Coupons, and Collect Business Paper and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

no4 dlm

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HARIG, KOOP & CO.

HAVE removed from the corner of Third and O. Guthrie to the corner of Ninth and Lexington streets, two squares south of Broadway. oct2 dlm

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

J. H. BARTON,

Real Estate Agent,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

CITY property, stores, residences, and plantations for sale and lease. Taxes paid and collections made. Refers to Merchants' National Bank, S. H. Tucker, banker, and Messrs. Shoddard & Bro., bankers, Little Rock. Send for catalogue. se18 dlm

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wheat.

25,000 BUSHELS No. 1 and 2 red and white wanted at Louisville and Nashville Elevator, foot of Brook street. Will pay 2 MILTON.

Applejack Applejack!

100 BBLS Peaches and Apple Brandy, for sale by McCALLUM & CO.

Oil Cloths!

50 PIECES Oil Cloths, in store and for sale by McCALLUM & CO.

Hemp Rope!

50 TONS Hemp, for sale by McCALLUM & CO.

To Travelers.

A FIRST-CLASS Restaurant and Refreshment Saloon, at Stage Lane, between Louisville and Portland, will make regular trips to Louisville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and will be at the Louisville Market every Tuesday and Saturday. Orders left at the Saloon will be promptly attended to. B. BEVIS, Proprietor.

Wonderful Hall.

THIS beautiful new hall, formerly called the Opera House, will be opened to the public on Thursday, Nov. 9, with the Grand Opera Troupe, under the management of Mr. Max Maretzek. After that date the other rooms, which are suitable for balls, parties, lectures, &c., will be opened. Applications for the use of the hall may be made to the undersigned. Tickets will be issued to subscribers. Applications to be made to the Treasurer. HENRY C. DEANE, Treasurer.

Or Lee For, General Superintendent and Master of Louisville Market. oct31 dlm

Coffee.

1,500 BAGS good to prime Coffee, at low figures, for sale by QUESNEL & CO., 125 West Main street.

Drafts on Ireland.

CABIN and steerage tickets by the Cunard steamships Liza. Apply to P. O'LEARY, oct20 Third, Fifth. At the Franklin Bank, 51 Fifth st.

Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS prime red and amber Wheat (in elevator) for sale by LEMONT & McCORMICK, 21 Second street.

Rye.

10,000 BUSHELS, now being received and for sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

DRY GOODS.

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.

WHOLESALE.

M'CORD, BRADLEY & CO

No. 267 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

FOR THE

FALL OF 1871,

Which will be offered

Low to the Trade.

SPECIAL inducements offered to cash buyers. Agents for the sale of the J. Allsop Woolen and Cotton-mill Goods, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Plain and Fancy Sheeting, &c. oct4 dlm McCORD, BRADLEY & CO.

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 70 and 72 Sixth st., are just in receipt of the following goods, viz:

Shawls.

5 cases Black Cashmere, Square and long;
5 do Broche do do
10 do Striped do do
50 do Plaid do do
25 do Shoulder.

Sackings.

500 pcs Gilbert's Opera Flannels;
250 do French Plaid do;
50 do Plaid do;

Cloakings.

100 pcs Black Velveteens;
10 do Colored do;
10 do Black Silk Velveta.

Trimmings.

10 pcs Patent Velvets;
10 do Gros D'Afrique;
500 cartoons Black Silk Velvet Ribbons;
100 do Colored do do do.

Ribbons.

500 cartoons Cord-edge Trimming Ribbons;
200 do Brocade do;
50 do Plain and Plaid Sash do;
50 do Gros Grain do.

oct15

Sixty-five First Prize Medals Awarded. THE GREAT

Southern Piano MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

Piano Fortes,

BALTIMORE, MD.

THESE instruments have been before the public

COURIER-JOURNAL
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1871.

LITERARY.

I.

The Management of Infancy.

D. Appleton reprints, in a neat and convenient form, Dr. Andrew Combe's excellent treatise on the management of infants. This distinguished Scottish physician, who lived during the first half of the present century, wrote this book for the especial use of parents. This work is scarcely inferior in value to the famous book of his brother on the Constitution of Man. It is needless for us to more than notice the appearance of this new edition of this standard work. It can be obtained of John P. Morton & Co.

II.

Little Jakey.

This is the story of a little blind German orphan boy, who found a home and loving friends in the New York Institute for the Blind, until he was taken away from earth and all its sorrows and joys. It is a sad story told very simply and touchingly. The little waif, who was saved from want and starvation, was a gentle, patient little fellow, and it must be a hard heart that would refuse to grow soft at the recital of his true history. It is issued in the well-known style that characterizes all the other publications of Hurd & Houghton, from whom we have received it through John P. Morton & Co.

III.

Little Folks' Songs.

This is another one of those exquisite little books for children that Hurd & Houghton issue in such a beautiful and tasteful style. It is printed on elegant tinted paper that set off the illustrations and the type to the best advantage, and a genuine artist appears to preside over the arrangement of tints and lettering in the execution of the covers. We hope the old griffins, dolphins, and anchors and other poverty-stricken devices that have for so long been the staple ornaments in the hands of book-binders will disappear, and that Hurd & Houghton may have many more competitors in the line of getting up artistic and inexpensive book covers than they have at present.

IV.

Seed Truths.

Sheldon & Co. publish a book with the above title, written by Pharacellus Church, D. D. This erudite author, in the volume before us, sets forth the Bible views of mind, morals, and religion; and his plan "is first to sketch the Bible-man in his mental, moral, and religious characteristics; and then to trace him out in the states, transitions, and histories recorded of him in Scripture; and showing, at the same time, their agreement with what we are, what our forefathers have been, and what our posterity is to be to the end of time." This is a wonderful and most extensive plan, and those who are interested in the details of such matters can obtain the book from John P. Morton & Co., and find them out for themselves.

V.

Poetry.

Readers of current poetry have remarked the very musical and thoughtful poems of Mrs. Celia Shaxter. This lady, whose romantic history (Hawthorne speaks of her as Miranda) is a matter of literary and society talk, has collected her fugitive pieces into a volume, shortly to be published by Hurd & Houghton. There have been some very pleasant papers by Mrs. Shaxter on phases of life at the Isles of Shoals, and readers of Hawthorne's American Notebook will remember the pleasant way in which he speaks of her there. "No doubt," says he, "through all their remaining life, both he and she will look back to their rocky ledge, with its handful of soil, as to a Paradise." It is out of this handful of soil, sprinkled with sea-foam, that these charming poems, redolent of the sea have grown.

VI.

How to Do It.

Edward Everett Hale does well whatever he attempts. He is an eloquent clergyman, but he is particularly happy in telling a story and supremely felicitous when writing for children. It is a wonderful art, this power to speak to children so that they will both understand and become interested in what is said to them. Mr. Hale possesses this power in a remarkable degree, and this little book is just the thing for the careful and thoughtful boy or girl who wishes to know how to talk and behave in society, and be easy, polite, and entertaining without blushing for awkwardness, rudeness, or stupidity. It is a capital book, and not only should be read by every boy and girl between the ages of ten and twenty, but is peculiarly readable, as whoever tries it will find out. It is published by J. R. Osgood & Co., and is for sale by John P. Morton & Co.

VII.

A Practical Treatise on Labor.

The coal-miners of Pennsylvania are noted for their powerful organizations, their numerous strikes, their desperate character and their frequent lawlessness. There are many able men among them, but there are also plenty of demagogues. The grievances the miners have labored under have been many; but in the reckless way they have attempted to redress them they have been guilty of almost innumerable outrages. In the conflict between labor and capital there has been grinding oppression on the one hand and brutal acts of ferocity and cruelty on the other. Even in the attempts of the workmen to present their grievances they almost invariably go too far, and by overstating their case, and claiming too much, they damage their own cause. When they learn to respect the rights of others they will stand a better chance of having their own injuries made good. In the book before us that we have received from G. W. Carleton & Co., through J. P. Morton & Co., the author, H. B. Wright, has said much upon labor that is true; but also a great deal that is absurd and erroneous. To give an instance of his weak style of sentiment, he says: "Let the spaces and distances, alike as to geographical limits and mental capacity, remain as God established them—Congo for the negro, and Asia for the Chinese." And, on the same reasoning, Europe for the Europeans and America for the Americans; which may be a very pleasant doctrine enough for Mr. Wright now, but if applied sometime ago would have effectually prevented Mr. Wright's appearance on his present stage of action. In another place, in denouncing arbitration as a fleeting shadow, he writes: "The working-man's only course is to insist in what he sincerely and religiously believes to be right; and, by union and co-operation with his fellows, to make his demands appear respectable by their moral power as well as the universal strength with which they are backed. He must rely on his own strong hands, and the justice of his cause." This wild talk of strength and strong hands sounds like a threat. The author may not mean it. Certainly, if he does, he will not advance the cause he professes to have at heart. Idle clap-trap and frothy rhodomontade will have effect among the ignorant, but they will also cause right-thinking men to turn away in disgust.

THE CHICAGO RELIC MARKET.

A Review by the Chicago Evening Post.

Less activity is manifested in the relic market to-day. Local buyers have fallen off, but orders from the country occupy the time of jobbers. Since the fall trade set in pieces of the court-house bell have been in great demand, and shipments are active. It is estimated that two car-loads of pieces have been shipped from the city. Our reporter was informed by a dealer that he had contracted with a Pittsburgh brass foundry to supply the demand, which has been extraordinary. Dolls are dull and declining. At a meeting of dealers held yesterday it was resolved to close out the present stock, and recall all orders for the manufacture of a further supply. In order to work off their stock in hand, jobbers are melting down dolls, causing them to fuse in pairs, and to present the appearance of Siamese twins. As the call for tax for legitimate purposes is very pressing, no more will, for some time, at least, be melted down for the relic market. Bottles have greatly fluctuated. First they had an upward, then a downward tendency; bottles that gurgle at the neck are greatly preferred. As an evidence of the enterprise that has been manifested in the trade, it may be mentioned that two prominent dealers have gone into the business of selling Mrs. Leary's cow. They had sold eighteen of her to as many different traveling museums, and announced that they are well stocked with the article—as their motto is low prices and quick sales, they expect to have a monopoly of the trade. Five barrels of oil taken from the exploded lamps have been disposed of, and the demand continues. There is no inquiry for worthless safes, as such are not regarded as curiosities. Considerable inquiry has been made for chips of stone from fire-proof buildings, but as nothing remains of such structures it has been found necessary to supply the market from a stone quarry on the West Side.

The failure of one dealer is reported. He bought up a large number of photographs of Sam Medill in his unrivaled act of brushing live cinders from the Tribune building. The article proved a drug, and the dealer's paper coming due he was obliged to suspend.

☞ An irregular surface of stone, about four feet square, is all that remains of Plymouth Rock.

LOVES OF THE SAINTS.

Curious Revelations of Mormon Inner Life—Erroneous Opinions About Getting Wives.

The Sealing Process.

[San Francisco Chronicle's Salt Lake Letter.]

THE NOVELTIES OF MORMONISM.

The telegraph constantly informs you in regard to the legal questions now pending, wherein the leading lights of the church are being tried for lascivious cohabitation with women other than their wives. According to the revelation on polygamy the women are held to be wives by Mormons, and the question to be decided is whether a Territorial statute punishing adultery can be applied to men who live in polygamy. The Prophet himself, George Q. Cannon, probable successor of the prophet, and others have been indicted and held to bail. The people of all shades and classes await with the greatest anxiety the result in the case of Brigham Young. If he is found guilty the saints say you may expect to hear of violence. At the Conference just closed, the vast Mormon audience cried out "Amen" every time that the polygamy doctrine was proclaimed as coming from God. The private secretary of Brigham Young, who has but one wife, boldly proclaimed from the Tabernacle stand, before ten thousand people, that he would enter polygamy on the day Brigham was found guilty. These people will not give up the doctrine of "spiritual wives," as they politely call it, and are determined to leave this city and the whole Territory in ashes when it comes to the worst. Before the late legal proceedings were instituted Mormonism was considered dying out, but viewed in the light of persecutions the Mormons, who were cold in the faith, are now among the most fanatic defenders of the institution. Even E. L. T. Harrison, the brains of the Godbe movement, has discontinued his "Religious and Philosophical Department" in the Salt Lake Tribune, of which he was the principal pillar. This "Department" was striking sturdy blows at Brigham and the priesthood. Harrison naively says in his valedictory that he has been laboring in the good cause for three years and now wants rest. Now for other matters.

ERRONEOUS OPINIONS ABOUT GETTING WIVES.

There are thousands of deluded bachelors in the outside world who think they have nothing to do but come to Salt Lake, and that the Mormons will furnish them with ready-made wives, with the same facility that a clothing-merchant could furnish them ready-made clothing. This is a serious mistake, and the aforesaid bachelors will find it out if they should ever come here. Even a professed Mormon has to earn by hard work a second wife before he can get her. At conference times a certain number of Saints are called to go on missions to various parts of the earth, to be absent generally three years. Some go to the Sandwich Islands, others to Australia, some to England, and others to different European countries, chiefly Denmark, Norway and Sweden. If these missionaries are faithful and make converts, upon there return to Salt Lake, if they so desire it, they can have an additional wife by applying to the Prophet, Brigham. In such a case the missionaries usually pick out some "sister" whom they converted during their absence, and between whom, according to the Spirit, there is a decided "affinity." As to the Gentile bachelor, this is the poorest country in the world for him, for should he attempt to play the role of seducer, or even a lover, to any of the Mormon girls, a thousand eyes are upon him, and his life is at stake every movement he makes. Every Mormon is a policeman, ever watchful of the households of his brother saint, and woe to the intruder who foolishly invades any saintly abode with evil intent. Knowing this, the Gentile bachelors are very cautious, and they consider life even sweeter than stolen sweets from Mormon maidens.

HOW A DYING GIRL MARRIED AN EDITOR.

It is a doctrine of the Mormon Church that no woman can get to heaven without the aid of a man, except in very special cases. To be married and a mother in Israel is eternal salvation in heaven for the saintess. Without this, in the other world the deceased saintess must serve as a kitchen-girl or waiting-maid to some resurrected mother in Israel. This strange doctrine is thoroughly believed by the Mormon women, and hence their eagerness to be married, either in or out of polygamy. A case illustrating this has come to our knowledge. A beautiful young girl of seventeen was on her deathbed, and being unmarried she requested that a certain well-known editor should be sent for, to whom she wished to be "sealed," and thus gain eternal glory in the kingdom of God. The elders complied with her wish, the editor reached the deathbed, and there, in the presence of witnesses, the living and the dying were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The editor was already a married man, but his religion made him take the dying girl to wife. Instances of this kind are not rare. Such a marriage is considered doubly sanctified, owing to the solemn surroundings.

HOW A WOMAN MARRIES THE MAN SHE LOVES.

When a saintess falls in love with some brother in the church, whether married or single, and she despairs of getting him through her own fascinations, or he will not respond to her affectionate yearnings, she goes to the Prophet and makes known her wishes, stating that "the spirit" (neither devil nor wood-chuck) moves her to marry Brother Smith or Brother Jones, as the case may be, and that by him she wants to be a mother in Israel and raise up angels to the Lord. This might be considered an indelicate movement if attempted in the Gentile world; but here the affair is managed as a matter of fact, and the man so platonically chosen is rather envied than otherwise. Well, the Prophet sends for the chosen one and makes known the facts in the case, usually slapping the brother on the shoulder and good-naturedly remarking: "Ah! brother, you are a happy man." This little sally of pleasantry meets the candidate chosen for the slaughter matrimonial. Dear sister Sarah Jane or Sophronia Ann is sent for, a mutual recognition takes place, probably for the first time, and arrangements are made to carry out the marital programme. It often happens that the candidate is already deep in polygamy, but the addition is considered an extra jewel in the household crown. The other wives are seldom consulted in the matter, and the harem may be increased without their knowledge. Strange to say, young unmarried men are seldom attacked in this manner, such women, strange to say, usually preferring polygamists. Well, there's no telling what a woman will do when she takes a notion into her head.

MOTHERS WHO ADORE POLYGAMISTS.

Will it be believed that any woman should so far forget her duty as to prefer that her daughter would rather marry an old and gray-headed saint, already over head and ears in polygamy, than a single man? Such is the fact, however. Of our own knowledge we know of mothers who rail with fanatic fury if their daughters keep company with single men, while old married men are welcomed to the household with open arms. The fanaticism of such mothers is lamentable, but in nine cases out of ten a mother always carries her point. It cannot be said that such mothers are in the majority here, yet there are enough thus blinded by religious zeal to sacrifice their daughters on the unholy altar. Indeed, they quote the Old and New Testaments, the Holy Bible, in corroboration of their matrimonial mania. Sometimes, like Barkis, the girls are willing, and sometimes they are not.

THE MAN WITH SEVEN WIVES.

Do you know how a saint manages seven wives? We will briefly explain in a social and domestic way. Take seven weeks as the time to make the tour all around, and you have it. The first week he stays with No 1, exercising all the rights and prerogatives of a husband. Then comes No. 2, who has another week; and when No. 7 has had her turn, the "muchly married man," as A. Ward had it, commences again and goes the rounds. But while he is doing this lord and master business for No. 1, the dutiful husband is not prohibited by law or custom from visiting his other spouses. If the women all happen to live under the same roof, the wives do the house work week about, so that they are only engaged in domestic drudgery one week in seven. If they live in separate houses, then each has to do her own work. If one becomes sick it is the duty of one of the well wives to take care of her and act as nurse. If the polygamist is called away on business affairs, the first wife is supposed to be the head of the family; though generally some brother acts as a proxy, and manages the most serious duties in the absence of the chief of the household. This is the theory and practice, whether a man has two wives or twenty. Sometimes, however, the theory is left to take care of itself, and the practice is principally applied to the favored wife or wives.

THE WIVES CALL EACH OTHER SISTERS, ETC.

The various wives of a polygamist do not call each other by the name of their husband, but simply as sisters. For instance, Sister Maud, Sister Jennie, Sister Nancy, Sister Kitty and Sister Nellie are all married to the same man, and that man is named Smith; if Maud wants to speak to or of Jennie, she says "Sister Jane," and not Mrs. Smith. The husband, when in the presence of one or more wives, in speaking of or to them, usually says Sister Kitty or Sister Nelly, seldom calling her by the endearing name of wife. The wives, in the same manner, call their husband Brother Smith. They are all "brothers" and "sisters." It takes some time to know who is who, even among the initiated. It is told of Brigham himself that one day one of his wives called upon him for some favor, saying, "I am Sister ——," and Brigham, astonished, answered that he had not seen the sister before to his recollection. And so goes the world of Zion.

HOW OLD MEN COURT YOUNG GIRLS.

When any of the venerable old sinners in Zion gets his eye upon some innocent young virgin he does not act like an old saint in the Gentile world—that is, to get up stolen interviews, make costly presents and appeal to her vanity, love of dress and luxury. The father in Israel goes boldly in open day, or by the smiling moon, calls upon the object of his devotion, and then talks *religion* to her. The Holy Book is quoted, from Genesis to Revelations, and plural marriages are proved to be of God. Appeals are made and continued, and if the beauty remains unconvinced, then the climax is attained by the further biblical proof that "the Saviour of Mankind, the Lord Jesus Christ," came of polygamous stock, and hence his great power and eternal glory. Finally, the poor girl yields to this religious onslaught and is led like a lamb to the delicious slaughter. This may all seem like a dream or a huge joke to the wicked world outside Zion, but it is a matter of solemn religious duty here. Old men, who have been "faithful to the Lord," who have built up the kingdom of Israel and suffered persecution for its sake, are thus, like David of old, rewarded with the virgins of the land.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT THE "SEALING" PROCESS.

Nothing. Some parties who pretend to know everything—those individuals with noses long enough and sharp enough to punch a hole through this ball of mud on which we vegetate—have written on the mysterious subject, pretending to explain the whole thing. We doubt, however, if any other human being, save and except the initiated, can say what transpired during the "sealing" operations. To all others the thing is as invisible as a woman's heart. That such a rite is performed there can be no doubt. All second, third, fourth, and fifth wives, and wives without number, have to undergo the ceremony; also those old women who are lone widows and are "sealed" to the living, not the dead, not exactly as wives—for it is contrary to the doctrines of the Church to cohabit with such—but rather as "wards," who are to be cared for in their old age. A brother who takes such wards knows that when he goes out to the "spirit land" some surviving brother will do a like favor for his aged marital female mourners.

REMARKABLE CHANGES IN JAPAN.

The Chinese Gallows Superseding the [illegible], and Hara-Kiri Going Out of Fashion.

[New York Tribune's Yedo Letter.]

History does not record more remarkable revolutions of feudal and [illegible] than [illegible] since the close of the war that re-established the Mikado in the temporal supremacy of his predecessor, and drove the usurping Tycoon into forced retirement. At the close of the war, the Government, never rich, dependent on the Daimios, true feudal princes, for both money and men, was in no position to carry out the many changes and reforms that the best men in Japan felt to be all-important. At this juncture, several prominent Daimios voluntarily resigned to the Government their entire revenues and all their troops, taking only a moderate salary as a recompense. Their example was followed by others, till the interests of the Government as well as the sentiment of the country seemed to warrant the action which was taken, after much deliberation, upon the 12th of last month. By decree, the lands and troops of the Daimios throughout the country revert to the Imperial Government, and the Daimios themselves are placed upon a reasonable salary hereditary in their families. So far, this tremendous change appears to have been effected without serious opposition, and the great feudal lords of Japan will probably drop out of sight as such, like their brethren, the mediatized princes of Germany. At all events, their power is broken, and to-day but few of them are filling positions in the Government of the Mikado, or Tenno, as he is more properly called. With the Daimios must disappear the Ronins, their disbanded followers, "masterless men," wandering desperadoes, long one of the curses of Japan, for which see Sir Rutherford Alcock's experience.

Many minor changes have also been made. Beheading as a punishment for crime has been replaced (probably with but little difference to the criminal) by hanging, at least in most cases. Hara-kiri is rapidly going out of practice. And inquisitive travelers will hereafter be surprised and disappointed by finding that the sale and publication of obscene books and prints has been prohibited, though, of course, foreigners of prurient minds will be as able to obtain them as are those of similar tastes in New York. Nor is it in social and political matters only that a change is taking place. The Government of the Tenno is in favor of the Sintoo form of religion, of which little is known by foreigners and less understood, while the late Government was Buddhist. The people, however, seem at present but little devoted to either. The gorgeous Buddhist temples are fast going to decay; but few worshipers are to be seen at the shrines, but few of their shaven priests in the streets, and the magnificent suites of chambers attached to almost every temple are utilized by the government according to its necessities, many being occupied as barracks, others as schools. One thing seems universally acknowledged by the more intelligent natives (and a stupid Japanese I have yet to meet), and that is, that the days of Buddhism are numbered. I said that a stupid Japanese is difficult to find, an uneducated one certainly is rare, at least here in the city. The meanest coolie who carries your baggage or draws you in a jinriksha, can both read and write; your servants can be heard through the thin walls of the Japanese houses, after their work is over, poring over one of the many native manuals for the acquirement of English. The bookstores are full of translations into Japanese of books on all branches of knowledge. Your major domo surprises you by producing from the voluminous folds of his garments a correct map of the world, and poses you with a question in geography which, as you can't read the character, you can't answer from the map. English, French and German are taught in schools managed entirely by Japanese, and well taught too, English having rather the preference. Altogether, the avidity of the people for knowledge is extreme and the attainments already made are considerable.

The government has employed many foreigners in positions where they are expected to do good. In many cases the authorities have been imposed on. Simple, straightforward contracts have been converted into jobs of preposterous magnitude, and perfectly incompetent men have, by various means, been foisted into fat salaries and positions where their incompetence or rascality has suspended or defeated important measures. On the other hand, many men of reputation and ability are working heart and hand to enable the Japanese to take the stand they are entitled to among the nations, and which they earnestly desire to attain.

LIVELY LEXINGTON.

Professor J. D. Pickett's Letter to President Milligan.

[Communicated to the Lexington Press.]

HOW SOME CHRISTIANS LOVE OTHERS—EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT THE KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

Prof. J. D. Pickett is one of the regular Professors in the Bible College of Kentucky University. As such, and in accordance with established custom, he has conducted the introductory religious services in the chapel every Friday morning during the present session. But on last Thursday he was informed by President R. Milligan that he and Prof. McGarvey were opposed to Prof. Pickett's conducting the services any longer, and after the reading exercise on Friday morning, instead of Prof. Pickett, one of his *students* was called upon to lead in prayer. The reason of their opposition will be understood from Prof. Pickett's written protest, which is here subjoined:

LEXINGTON, Nov. 2, 1871.

DEAR BRO. MILLIGAN: At our interview to-day, sought by yourself, in my recitation-room, you directly informed me that you could no longer call on me to officiate at the chapel of the Bible College, a service which I have been performing regularly every Friday morning. You also informed me that Prof. McGarvey was also opposed to my conducting the worship. You may, therefore, consider this protest addressed to both of you.

On inquiry as to the cause of your decision in the case, you replied: "The withdrawal of fellowship from you (me) by the Main-street Church." In answer to this objection, I stated to you substantially: 1st. That you and Prof. McGarvey are not members of the Main-street Church—that both of you belong to the Broadway Church.

2d. That you were assuming the right, as an ecclesiastical court, to sit in judgment on me, for which you have no authority whatever.

3d. That I was not responsible to you and Prof. McGarvey—that I was responsible, as a professor, to the Board of Curators—and that I, as a professor, was the peer of either of you, and had just as much right to sit in judgment upon either of you as either of you had a right to sit in judgment upon me.

4th. That I belonged to the Second Church of Christ in this city, which had been duly organized: that I am an elder in said church, and duly indorsed as such.

5th. That you and Prof. McGarvey had no right, as professors in the Bible College, to decide between the Main-street Church and the Second Church of Christ.

6th. That you called on me, as usual, on last Friday morning, to officiate at the chapel.

7th. That you have no right to ignore me as a minister of the word and a brother in Christ before my own students.

8th. That, if you and Professor McGarvey deny my prerogatives as a professor at morning worship, by refusing to recognize me in my spiritual character, I should be compelled to represent the fact to the Executive Committee of the University.

Finally, I do hereby protest, in the name of the supreme authority of Kentucky University, the curators, against your unwarrantable usurpation of authority in pronouncing against my right and prerogative, as a professor in the Bible College, to assist in conducting morning worship.

And, above all, I do protest against your denial of me as a brother minister of the Word of God, and as a member of the body of Christ. In the name of the head of the church, I do solemnly protest against it. Amen!

In Christ yours, J. D. PICKETT.

To President Milligan, Bible College, Kentucky University.

Ages of Oysters.

An old oysterman can tell the age of his bivalves with great precision. Those who are familiar with an oyster-shell must have observed that it seemed composed of successive layers or plates overlapping each other. These are technically termed "shoots," and each of them marks a year's growth, so that by counting them he can determine at a glance the year when the creature came into the world. Up to the epoch of its maturity, from five to seven years old, when they are in perfection, the shoots are regular and successive; but after that time they become irregular, and are piled one over the other, so that the shell becomes more and more thickened and bulky. Among fossil oysters, specimens are found occasionally of enormous thickness; and the amount of time that has passed between the deposition of the bed of rock in which such an example occurs, and that which overlies it, might be calculated from close observation of the shell and number of layers of calcareous matter composing an extinct oyster shell. In some ancient formation, stratum above stratum of extinguished oysters may be seen, each bed consisting of full-grown and aged individuals. Judging from the greatness to which some oyster shells have attained, this mollusk is capable, if left to its natural changes and unmolested, of attaining a patriarchal longevity.

☞ During the recent terrible fires in Western Michigan, there were three brothers, owners of valuable mills and other buildings, which they and their neighbors (some of whom were Christian men) were defending from the fires until all were exhausted and in despair. One of the owners, a frank, rough, wicked man of huge frame and generous impulses, said many hard words about God's permitting the destruction of so much property for no good to any one, etc., etc. Finally, he gave up and said to his neighbors, "Go home, go home, nothing more can be done for us, God can do as he pleases." Just then a few drops of rain fell; looking up, they saw the cloud, and all redoubled their efforts. A slight rain fell, the fire was checked and the mills saved. The rough man dropped upon his knees, great tears rolled down his face, his hands were clasped, head bowed, and he agonizing to express his thanks. Suddenly he sprang to his feet, vigorously swinging his hat, and with the most intense earnestness shouted "*Hurrah for God!* HURRAH FOR GOD!"

☞ The Marinette and Peshtigo Eagle says shanties are springing up on the site of Peshtigo, in various directions; real estate is changing hands, and incipient life begins to show itself in various quarters.

CINCINNATI BLOWING.

Ten Thousand Dollars that any Cincinnati Engine Can Beat any Other in the United States.

[From the Enquirer.]

It was generally acknowledged that the Cincinnati engines at the Chicago fire went a little ahead of any thing from any other quarter. Some of the Detroit boys, however, when they [illegible] home [illegible] with their bigotry—not to say jealousy—toward "the beautiful, the mighty, the eternal truth" which generally [illegible] upon [illegible] when speaking of their beloved "machines." Their supporters catching the idea [illegible] boasted, as is intimated in the following communication, which is indeed eloquent in circles where "money talks," and is from a fully responsible party:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, 1871.

To the Editor of the New York Mercury:

In answer to Hose, jr., relating to fire-engines doing service in Chicago, I wish to make a statement. The Detroit engines were not stationed near the Citizens' Gift, 3. They had a throw with the Deluge, 10, and were beaten about 10 feet. The Pittsburgh boys went to work on the [illegible] after the Gifts had pulled the fire out [illegible] engine, and left off to get ready for home. It was then that they made a bluff at the Gift, by holding their stream straight up and blowing their whistle. The Gifts took the hint, put a charge in the engine, and threw at least 75 feet higher in less than eight minutes, after 30 hours' steady work. The Pittsburghs then stuck their nose into the coal-pile, and acknowledged themselves beaten. The Citizens' Gift, or any other Cincinnati engine, can raise steam in less time, throw water further, more of it, and work longer than any other in the United States, for from $1,000 to $10,000 (we pay expenses) if any will accept the above. The Gift means business. Her motto is, "Put up, or shut up."

HOPPY HOOKS.

A letter from Detroit to the New York Mercury tries to explain away the fear of the "Hose, jr.," party to accept the issue, for the benefit of the readers of that high authority on "Free Doings everywhere," as follows:

The article that appeared in the Mercury about No. 6, of Detroit, and the Citizens' Gift, of Cincinnati, was [illegible] boys, and they have sent a challenge to No. 6, or any engine in Detroit, [illegible] the thing in hands, and, as all the engines in Detroit have come from the Amoskeag Works, it is thought that he will turn the matter over to them, as the Fire Commissioners will not permit the boys to accept the offer made by the Buckeyes. They propose to play one of their second-class "Latta" engines against any engine in Detroit for $1,000 or $10,000, and also offer to pay half the Detroit boys' expenses to go to Cincinnati. The Detroiters are willing to go and oblige the Citizens' Gift, but permission will not be granted.

Now the boys and their backer have just this to say in reply to this crawl out: If any sum from $1,000 to $10,000 is put up, the "Gifts," or some other Latta engine, will go to Detroit, pay their own expenses, and make the trial. This looks like business, and, as the rivalry is of a kind likely to be beneficial to both communities in its results, we await the issue with interest. Furthermore, any plug supplied by the Mt. Auburn Reservoir will throw further than any engine in the country for money.

How Chicago is Protected.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The writer of the "Parsee" letters in the New York World has been making an estimate of the amount by which the so-called protective tariff has enhanced the damage caused by the Chicago fire. He places the sum as follows upon the articles named:

On iron	$11,000,000
On lumber	5,000,000
On window glass, paint, putty, varnish, stoves, door-latches	5,000,000
On carpeting	2,500,000
On furniture	3,000,000
On crockery and glassware	1,683,000
On bedding and blankets	1,500,000
On clothes and clothing	1,666,000
Total	$31,399,000

These sums have been arrived at by a careful and intelligent series of computations, founded on the amount of the articles named necessary to place Chicago where she was before the fire, and the amount of tax assessed on these articles for the benefit of certain manufacturers (and of course to the damage of all consumers). A large amount of the property stolen by the local thieves, on the night of the fire, has been recovered by the officers of the law; the most of that which the stockholders of certain wealthy insurance companies have attempted to get away with will also be forced from them; but these thirty-one millions, which the iron-masters and a few others are preparing to filch out of our misfortunes, will not be recovered unless the tariff is materially altered at the very earliest opportunity. An adjustment of duties to the uses of revenue, and a withdrawal of the wrongful levies now imposed upon the people generally, for the benefit of a few manufacturers, would be the most appropriate "relief" measure which Congress could adopt.

A Girl Surgeon.

Italy, that land of wonders, at present has a sensation in the person of La Regina dal Cin, a peasant, whose skill in setting dislocated limbs surpasses that of trained Italian surgeons—at least those who practice in and about Ceneda-Vittoria, where she lives. Her mother had a "natural gift" for correcting distorted limbs, straightening them out and setting them when they were dislocated, and this gift she seems to have bestowed upon her daughter. When yet young the girl was accustomed attentively to examine the legs of fowls and other small animals, and thus picked up some knowledge of comparative anatomy, which she afterward complemented by examining that of a man at a hospital to which she was admitted. She was unable to read or write, and was, in fact, so grossly ignorant as not to know the names of the bones which she nevertheless set, when more learned practitioners decided that such an operation was impossible. Her great success attracted the attention of physicians, who managed to have her sentenced to two months' imprisonment, although the sentence was not carried into effect. Finally, however, public opinion decided that she was not to be interfered with, and the authorities gave her permission to attend to as many cases of luxation as she should choose to, and so her native town has become famous, and cripples from all parts of Europe flock to it to be healed.

How the Mistake Was Made.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The mistake in the President's Kuklux proclamation by which Marion county, South Carolina, was put under martial law instead of Union, occurred through the impossibility of reading the lists of counties which Mr. Akerman sent to the Attorney General's office in his own handwriting. All were satisfactorily deciphered except the word "Union," and all the experts in bad penmanship in the office finally decided that it was Marion, and so the proclamation including the latter county went forth.

☞ A Boston boot and shoe firm has applied for a patent on two trade-marks, evidently intended exclusively for the Southern market, one being a device containing a portrait of General Lee, the other the face of Stonewall Jackson. The examiner has rejected the application, on the ground that it cannot be lawful to encourage anything that promotes sectional strife. The case will be taken up on an appeal to the Commissioner.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[*For particulars see advertisements.*]

Cincinnati	ARBONA	9 A. M.
Henderson	B. C. GRAY	4 P. M.
Cincinnati	NASHVILLE	4 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA	1 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Exchange, Cincinnati. Leonora, Madison.
Nat. Williams, Mad. Sandy, Troy.
B. C. Gray, Hend.

Departures Yesterday.

Exchange, Cincinnati. Leonora, Madison.
Nat. Williams, Mad. Palestine, Hend.
Sandy, Troy.

[*Special dispatches to the Courier-Journal report the condition of the weather and rivers at various points.*]

The river had risen here during the past 24 hours ending at 6 P. M. 6 inches, and was still rising slowly at that hour. Now 3 feet large at the head of the canal and 15 or 18 inches in the pass down the Indian chute. The present swell will be of great benefit to our local packets. Without more rain, however, there will not be sufficient water to admit of our larger boats doing any business. The weather yesterday was clear and cool until late in the afternoon when the skies became hazy, with good signs of falling weather. Business is fair, considering the amount of tonnage.

FORMATION OF A BOATMEN'S ASSOCIATION—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONVENTION.

An adjourned meeting of the steamboatmen of this city assembled at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday evening at four o'clock, and was called to order by Capt. R. H. Woolfolk.

The first business transacted was the receiving of the report from the committee on constitution and by-laws, which report was adopted and the committee discharged.

The constitution and by-laws submitted were the same that governs the Cincinnati Boatman's Association, with the exception of article five, section one, which was changed to read new members may be admitted by a vote of the majority of all members present, and all applications for membership must be accompanied with the initiation fee, which shall be five dollars for captains and owners of steamboats and two dollars and fifty cents for clerks, mates, engineers and citizens.

Capt. B. C. Levi, chairman of the Business Committee, submitted a report as to the manner in which the members of the Convention should be received and entertained during their stay in the city.

On motion of Mr. Henry Wehmhoff, the report of the committee was adopted.

A motion was then made that a banquet be given the delegates at the Louisville Hotel, which carried.

Capt. Levi then moved that a subscription list be opened to raise funds to defray the expenses of the banquet, which was done, and $365.00 was subscribed by the members present, viz: R. H. Woolfolk, A. T. Gilmore, Chris. Damon, John R. Montgomery, W. A. Borden, Joseph Mitchell, Frank Carter, Len. S. Miller, L. B. Dunham, James Howard, J. S. S. Casler, Milt. Aiken, J. Morgan Smith, Henry Wehmhoff, H. Verhoeff, Jr., Hicks King, Charles G. Schultz, R. S. Yerkes, Mann W. Satterwhite, J. L. Shallcross, Sam W. Black, John T. Sherley, L. A. Sherley, J. B. Maynard, and Lee Crane.

The Chair then appointed the following delegates to represent the steamboat interest of this community, viz: Z. M. Sherley, H. Verhoeff, jr., L. B. Dunham, Moses Irwin, of New Albany, James Howard, of Jeffersonville, Geo. Ainsley, B. C. Levi, Pinckney Varble, Frank Carter and Joseph Mitchell.

Capt. Charley Schultz then moved to increase the business or entertainment committee to ten, which motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen now compose the committee: B. C. Levi, L. B. Dunham, James Howard, James [illegible], Charles G. Schultz, L. A. Sherley, Henry Wehmhoff, John B. Davies and A. T. Gilmore.

On motion, Capt. R. H. Woolfolk was added to the committee and made chairman thereof.

On motion, the meeting [illegible] the Boatmen's Association [illegible] for the purpose of electing seven directors, [illegible] resulted as follows: Frank Carter, [illegible] H. Verhoeff, Jr., B. C. Levi, [illegible] Dunham, Moses Irwin, and R. H. Woolfolk.

On motion, the Boatmen's Association adjourned, after which the board of directors held a meeting for the purpose of electing a president, treasurer and secretary, and the following were put in nomination and unanimously elected for the remainder of the current year ending the first Monday in September, 1872: R. H. Woolfolk, president; Commercial Bank, treasurer; Adam Wayland, secretary.

The Leonora and Nat. Williams both came in from Madison and returned.

J. R. Rankin, one of the owners of the wharfboat at Evansville is in the city.

The B. C. Gray is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 4 P. M. sharp.

The new steamer Clifford is expected down from Cincinnati to-day or to-morrow to descend the falls.

The Leclaire No. 2 is due from Evansville to-night, and will leave on her return trip to-morrow at 4 P. M.

The Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line Company will send out two boats for Cincinnati to-day. The first boat will leave at 9 A. M., and the next at 4 P. M.

The National Hotel is making preparations for the reception of a large number of steamboatmen, who will be here to attend the convention which meets in this city to-morrow.

There is now plenty of water for all the regular packets, so shippers and travelers may rely upon their arrival and departure on time, unless some Providential occurrence.

The Adams and Elliot, White-river steamers, have secured the White river railroad mail and freight connection. The Davis line steamers, Osage and Sallie V., will be withdrawn.

The Marine Railway Company's property at Point Pleasant, West Va., is for sale by special commissioners on the 18th inst. It has 260 feet of river front, with a solid river bed at a depth of not less than 20 feet at the lowest stage of water.

The fifty thousand bushels of coal lying in the bend below the city, and owned by Captain Packard and others, is being towed up to Portland by the Thomas Conner. The coal is being loaded into barges, and is hauled to Louisville as soon as it arrives at Portland.

By a telegram from New Orleans we learn that the steamer Mort Walt, on her way from Vicksburg to New Orleans, sprung a leak yesterday morning opposite Donaldsonville, and sunk. No lives were lost. Cargo saved in a damaged condition. The boat will probably be raised.

Mr. Len S. Miller and Commodore Mann Satterwhite returned from Blue river yesterday, where they have been for several days on a fishing and hunting expedition. They represent that they caught large quantities of fish and killed a number of quails, squirrels and other small game. We can not vouch for their statement, as we did not see any of their trophies, yet we are inclined to give their statement credit, as they are gentlemen of undoubted veracity.

The St. Louis Republican of Sunday says: "The rise in the river at this port still continues, though very slowly. There is now nearly six inches more water in the channel than there was at the beginning of last week. Of course the rise is not of sufficient magnitude to allow the large boats to resume their trips with full cargoes to this port, but it has given an unmistakable impulse to river business. The rise in the White, Arkansas and Red rivers has called out the boats of the packet companies engaged in the trade up those streams. The St. Louis and Arkansas river packets have resumed business, and hope to keep moving from now on. The Carter line Red river steamers have resumed the business of transporting freight to that stream, and hope to be able to continue right along. The slight improvement in navigation on the upper Mississippi and the rise in the southern tributaries have united to create a better feeling among steamboatmen. Business on the landing has been steadily improving since the middle of the week, and there is hope that there may yet be a speedy revival of business, at least in shipments southward. The weather here is clear, pleasant and bracing. On the landing business is improving, and, though not very active, is still encouraging, and points to better things."

Yesterday evening's Cincinnati Times and Chronicle says: "The meeting of the Boatmen's Association this morning was well attended. It is encouraging to note the interest manifested by the steamboatmen of other cities in the coming convention, as indicated by our exchanges; and we are led to believe that, if the same spirit continues to prevail, the convention will be able to accomplish a large portion of the work which it is their desire to perform. There are many things which might be suggested to the convention, but none do we consider more important than concert of action in the future. Let the Western steamboatmen form themselves into one association, with one constitution, to be governed by a Board of Directors, consisting of delegates from every community, and the chances of their succeeding in the attainment of their object will be increased tenfold. The attainment of their object, however, is not all that is necessary. They must not only succeed in their present undertaking, but must be on the alert for all future movements tending to damage their interests: for it is not to be supposed that those persons who have endeavored to burden our river commerce will relax any in their efforts to regain the foothold which it is the purpose of the convention to break down. On the contrary, they will rise only in more formidable numbers, with money and influence to back them, and the greatest effort and energy will be required on the part of our steamboatmen to meet and overcome their machinations."

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday gives the following description of the new wharfboat being built at Cincinnati for the Cincinnati and New Orleans Packet Company: "The new wharfboat of the Cincinnati and New Orleans Packet Company will be let into the water this week, complete. She is said by steamboatmen from abroad to be the finest in the country. Her length is 261 feet, and her clear width inside 50 feet, with apron-room outside, making her 58½ feet wide altogether. Her hold is 5½ feet deep, with floor timbers 8 inches square, and five fore and aft bulkheads for deck support. Her roof is self-supporting, so that the space for freight and teams is uninterrupted. The space between the deck and the joists which support the roof and office is 17 feet. [illegible] by this wharfboat are like [illegible] bridges, with strong side railings, and are 50 feet long. They are three in number. One end will rest on a semi-circular turn-table on the wharfboat, and the other end will be worked on rollers on shore. The upper end of the wharfboat will be used by the Cincinnati and New Orleans Packet Company, [illegible] by the Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Company. The middle staging and passage will be used by such other packets as desire to reship freight South, etc. Immediately over the center of the deck-room is the office, 34 by 40 feet square, divided into four compartments, and a passageway. Each compartment is lighted by four windows. The ceiling of the office is 14 feet high. To guard against ice the east end and south side of the hull of this wharfboat is sheathed with No. 12 iron. The boat will draw only two feet light, and yet she is built with especial regard to strength and longevity. When the new canal is completed, and there is sufficient water in the river for our splendid line of New Orleans packets, it will be a difficult matter for our merchants to crowd this wharfboat with business."

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 4th says: "The weather yesterday morning continued unpleasant, and during the forepart of the day we had another slight sprinkling of rain, which was of very short duration; the clouds finally broke away, and left the evening atmosphere with a cold wind from the north and the sky with a clear transparent blue. Considering the tonnage left in port after the two days' heavy shipments being made, the business of yesterday still continued lively, but not quite so exhilarating and animated as Wednesday and Thursday; withal, the departing steamers went away well satisfied, and we noticed the Frank Pargoud seemed to have received her share for Vicksburg and the Natchez, loading to leave this evening for the same point, was doing extremely well. The St. Louis boats that left last evening, besides receiving very considerable shipments at the wharf, were all three of them to stop at the iron, sugar and salt piles to complete their cargoes, and would all of them have as much as they wanted. The Flavilla (all alone) left for Red river loaded to her full capacity, and the Bertha, for Ouachita river, went her way and had all she wanted. This is certainly a most encouraging state of affairs, and we hope no check will be placed on it by any untoward action on our part. Our upper levee has been fully occupied all the last week with full steamers with cargoes of Western produce; and from Gravier street down cotton, sugar and molasses have done their share to complete our receipts, and thus far all goes well. The river marks last evening were 14 feet 8 inches below high water gauge of 1862, and of course we have seen no effects of any of the river rises as yet, but many days will not elapse before it will be visible without the aid of glasses. The telegram of latest date reports a ten-foot rise at Shreveport, and still rising fast. Our Little Rock correspondent telegraphs that there is 8 feet water in Arkansas river channel, and still rising. The late dispatches also report the river as rising at Cincinnati and Evansville, and at other points stationary. We have no reliable news from Ouachita river."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY EVENING, November 6, 1871.

There is little excitement in the money market. The demand for money is such as to absorb all available funds. The pork men are using some money and are in the market as borrowers. The rate may still be quoted at 10 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—The market is well supplied with New York exchange. The banks are not forcing sales, but they sell to each other freely at par and in some instances a slight concession is made.

GOLD—Was rather unsettled. It opened at 112, but soon receded to 111⅞, but almost immediately advanced to 112⅛. Later in the day, however, it declined and closed at 111⅞.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111⅞	112⅛
Silver halves and quarters	106	
Silver dimes	104	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Very little change is perceptible in Government bonds. The demand is very light and offerings small. Rates are exhibited herewith:

Coupons of 1881	115½@116⅛
" " 1862	110⅞@111⅛
" " 1864	110⅞@111⅛
" " 1865	110⅞@111⅛
" " 1865 (new)	113⅛@113⅜
" " 1867	113⅛@113⅜
" " 1868	113⅛@113⅜
Ten-forties	108⅜@109⅛
Currency 6s	110⅞@111⅛

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past two days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	116⅛	116⅛	⅛	
Coupons, '62	111⅛	111⅛		
Coupons, '64	111⅛	111⅛		
Coupons, '65	111⅛	111⅛		
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅜	113⅜	⅛	
Coupons, '67	113⅜	113⅜		
Coupons, '68	113⅜	113⅜	⅛	
Ten-forty coupons	109	109⅛	⅛	
Currency 6s	111⅛	111⅛		

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are dull, with no great press to sell; but a plentiful assortment is on the market, and prices are a little weak.

Money Matters in New York.

[Herald, 4th.]

On call money was in good demand at seven per cent. until toward the close of banking hours, when it was loaned at as low as five per cent.

Prime commercial paper was quoted 9@15 per cent. discount.

Foreign exchange, although in good demand on mercantile account, was heavy, and rates declined, closing on the basis of 108½@108¾ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling, and 109⅛@109¼ for sight bills.

In Cincinnati.

[Enquirer, 6th.]

There was a fair degree of activity in financial circles to-day, it being the close of the week, when business is usually brisk, and also the 4th of the month. A considerable amount of paper [illegible] These are the rates both in bank and in the open market.

Chicago Grain Trade and Insurance.

[Tribune, 4th.]

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 4,129 bu wheat; 4,857 bu corn; 2,975 bu oats; 8,658 bu rye; 363 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 9 a. m. to-day: 121 cars and 14,020 bu wheat; 309 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 2 do; 91 cars oats; 11,500 bu No. 2 do; 19 cars and 2,000 bu rye; 35 cars barley. Total (575 cars), 253,000 bu.

There was more activity in produce circles to-day, with a firmer set of markets on the leading breadstuffs, though prices exhibited no material advance, except on oats. There was a fair amount of buying for shipment by parties who expect to get the grain down to New York by the close of navigation, and to sell it in canal-boats through the winter. Holders of grain were quite willing to let go, as the rates of insurance are so high that it is almost ruinous to carry. The shipping movement would probably have been more active but for the difficulty in obtaining marine insurance.

Some parties seem to think that the grain here will nearly all be cleared out by the close of navigation, and that our bins will remain empty during the winter, as but little grain will be brought in to be carried at such enormous rates for problematic safety. It is probable that the amount received will be materially lessened, but the [illegible] rates [illegible] receipts are [illegible] the volume noted previous to the fire, and can scarcely be very small during the coming winter months. They are now nearly equal to the shipments.

Some of our leading grain dealers were discussing to-day the advisability of forming an association among themselves for the purpose of insuring their grain at moderate rates. They complain that the present burden is greater than they can bear, and exceedingly unfair, as the grain warehouses have always proved to be among the best risks in the city.

It is difficult to understand why grain in elevators should be charged 15 per cent. per annum on the 10-day risk, when dwelling houses can be insured for one part in twenty-four of that amount, the latter risk being made the greatest of the two. The grain ware-house has a special set of men on the watch during the whole night, and apparatus equal to the task of coping with an ordinary fire, without aid from the city fire department. That kind of property is guarded with such zealous care, both by fire-walls from without, and by watchmen from fires within that the actual risk is not more than one third of that on the ordinary brick dwelling house that is insured at ¾ per cent.

It is noteworthy that previous to the fire grain was insured in private warehouses at 50 and 75 cents per $100, on the very same block as the public warehouse in which grain was insured at 2 and 2½ per cent, though the latter was much the safer risk of the two. Comment on the singular discrimination is unnecessary.

Pittsburgh Iron Market.

[Gazette.]

The operations in crude irons have again been light this week, though it was in consequence of a scarcity of stock, not from any falling off in the demand. The receipts continue light, and the stock in this market is very much reduced, more so, it is said, than it has been for 8 or 10 years, and the most of the metal coming in was sold to arrive, and consequently is being placed on former contracts; this being the case the offerings are very meagre, and prices, in consequence, are strong and still tending upward. Good standard forge irons may be quoted at $35, 4 mos; we understand that sales have been made for January and December delivery at $38; and some of the furnaces are now refusing to sell below $40.

In regard to finished irons, the market presents but little that is new or important. The eastern demand has fallen off somewhat, but orders continue to come in freely from the West, and as a general thing the mills have all the business they can attend to—some of them are reported as having more orders on their books than they can fill. [illegible] in prices, there is no change whatever; but the indications point very strongly to an advance; taking present prices as a basis, raw irons are higher relatively than finished irons, and as there is but little prospect of any decline in the former it follows therefore that there will be an advance in the latter.

New York Wool Market.

[From Kitching Brothers' Circular of Nov. 1.]

The moderate trade existing at the beginning of the month was diminished by the effect of the Chicago fire and stringency of the money market, and a concession has since been necessary to consummate sales. Stocks are below the average at this season, and holders, therefore, have generally yielded but little. The unsatisfactory condition of the goods market offers no inducement to manufacturers to anticipate their needs.

Fleece wools have been quiet, but the unusually small stock for this season has induced some manufacturers and speculators to enter the market and take advantage of the concession which could be obtained. Pulled wools continue in fair demand, and without accumulation.

The stock of spring-clip California wools is nearly closed out, and as yet but little fall wool has arrived here. Quotations are nominal, as the prices asked for it prevent sales. The accumulation in San Francisco renders lower prices and larger stocks here probable later in the season.

The receipts of Texas wool are small, and there is but little stock.

Mestiza wools have been neglected, and only the lower priced lots find buyers. Receipts are decreasing. About 1,000 bales have been reshipped to Europe.

Cape and Australian are somewhat lower, but arrivals are small.

Cape and South American sheepskins, of which a moderate quantity has been received, have met with ready sale at full rates.

Carpet wools continue without activity, but as yet there is little stock.

The advance obtained, at the commencement of the London sales of Colonial wools was maintained to the close on the 11th ult.; 140,000 bales were disposed of chiefly to home buyers. The next series, at which 60,000 to 70,000 bales will be offered, will begin on the 23d inst. A large proportion will be Cape wool. Competition was moderate, and a large portion of the wools offered were withdrawn at the sales of low wools in London on the 12th ult. Levant wools declined most. On the 21st inst. about 10,000 bales East India, with other low wools, will be offered at auction in Liverpool. The imports of wool into New York—

	Bales.	Pounds.
For the year 1868, were	28,213	13,499,159
For the year 1869	46,196	20,710,891
For the year 1870	28,804	13,094,849
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 28, 1871	62,352	30,687,341
For month ending Oct. 28	8,522	4,007,964

Stock of Beef and Pork in Packing Yards, in New York and Brooklyn.

[Ship. List, Nov. 4.]

Pork.	Nov. 1, 1871. Bbls.	Oct. 1, 1871. Bbls.	Nov. 1, 1870. Bbls.
Clear	79	65	275
Mess	35,642	48,390	9,161
Thin Mess	10	22	30
Prime Mess	9,697	13,273	724
Prime	1,037	2,300	209
Rumps	1	1	710
Refuse Mess	118	164	172
Ref'se P'me M'ss	152	161	148
Refuse Prime	64	403	176
Other Refuse	118	162	80
Uninspected	22	834	3,890
Total	46,949	65,789	15,574
Beef.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Repacked Mess	2,772	3,355	1,309
Repacked Chicago Mess			643
Refuse Mess	1,015	985	305
Refuse Prime	141		
Other Refuse	98	198	396
T'cs Prime Mess	7,632	9,660	222
Uninspected tcs	4,042	11	3,780
Uninspected bls	3,283	390	4,331
Total	18,983	14,594	10,887

Receipts from January 1st to October 31st—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pork, pkgs	73,842	94,560	150,841
Beef, bbls	52,947	70,476	94,649
Cut Meats, pkg	70,634	80,156	131,001
Butter	525,986	407,614	552,323
Cheese	1,125,150	1,227,897	1,263,898
Lard, tcs & bbl	62,112	62,300	194,186
Lard, kegs	12,815	22,172	19,537

Stocks of Sugar in New York Nov. 1.

[Shipping List, Nov. 4.]

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Cuba, hhds	35,729	60,017	41,322	33,794
Porto Rico	9,437	14,714	1,590	2,295
English Islands	1,544	1,497	2,008	957
St. Croix	400			452
Martinique	97	1,184	633	3,597
Total, hhds	47,277	77,412	45,508	46,095
Melado		668	110	5,385
Cuba, bxs	30,190	105,403	97,579	61,392
Manilla, bags	31,288	26,700	408,195	274,040
Brazil	8,195	19,841	9,228	11,300
Java, bskts	310	810	310	
China			1,011	
Calcutta				
Guadaloupe				398
St. Domingo				367

Imports of sugar into New York, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1871—

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.
From foreign ports	15,775	30,314	64,448
From coastwise ports			
Total	15,775	30,314	64,448
Same time 1870	7,345	31,085	65,647

Imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1871—

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.
From foreign ports	348,729	322,609	639,237
From coastwise ports	5,491	807	
Total	353,220	323,416	639,237
Same time 1869	393,271	256,755	543,379

New Orleans Markets.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 4,200 bales at easier prices, showing a partial decline of ⅛c. Strict good ordinary, benders, sold as high as 17⅛c. Low middling sold to a moderate extent as low as 17⅛c, but the ruling rate for good style was 17⅜c. Strict sold at 17⅝@18c, the latter for good staple. Middling sold at 18½c and strict at 18¾c, but the supply at the latter rate exceeded the demand. Offers at 18½c were refused. Toward the close there appeared to be a general disposition to quote low middling at 17⅛c, but, as there were sales at both 17⅛ and 18c, we give the range of the latter.

The sales for the past three days sum up 11,850 bales, making a total for the week of 27,000, against 8,600 last week and 15,200 the week before. Week's receipts 31,511 bales, embracing 5,396 from other delivery ports (of which 4,879 from Mobile), and 26,115 proper, against 26,476 proper last week, and 20,936 last year. Receipts proper since August 31, 99,998 bales, against 140,[illegible] last year. The Exchange telegrams make the week's receipts at all the ports 94,[illegible] bales, against 86,631 last week and 108,180 last year, and the total since August 31, 461,159 bales, against 545,480 last year. The week's exports comprised 16,343 bales, embracing 9,833 to Liverpool, 200 to Havre, 1,918 to Hamburg, 100 to Santander, 1,800 to Malaga, 809 to Barcelona, and 2,488 to New York.

The Exchange reports market easier. Its quotations are reduced ⅛c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1871—bales		25,398
Arrived since last statement	4,921	
" previously	120,167	125,088
		150,411
Cleared to-day	5,918	
" previously	81,738	87,656
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		62,755
Stock on hand last year		67,834

To-day's exports embraced 4,100 bales to Liverpool, 1,009 to Malaga, and 800 to Barcelona. Receipts proper since last evening 3,805 bales, against 5,366 on last Friday and 3,905 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 26,115 bales, against 26,476 last week and 30,256 last year, and since August 31 of 99,998 bales, against 140,689 last year.

SUGAR—Received, 127 hhds. The demand is good. The better descriptions are in request, and the supplies were mostly sold at 7½@7¾c for common, [illegible] for good common, 10¼@10½c for fair, 11c good fair, 11¼c for strictly fair, 11¾@12c for strictly prime, and 12¾c for yellow clarified.

MOLASSES—Received, 583 bbls and 30 hf. bbls. The market is ruling in favor of buyers and prices have [illegible] declined. The receipts were nearly all sold at 40@45c for common, 50c for fair to prime, 55@60c for strictly prime, and 57@60c for strictly prime to choice.

Kercheval & Son's Circular.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—The long dry spell, with its [illegible] the dull season is virtually over, and the whole country will be roused into activity by the near approach of winter and the immediate necessity of [illegible] supplies for the winter. [illegible] the West—particularly as we have just entered upon a period when the [illegible] for cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, tobacco, [illegible] the husbandman. There is more than the usual travel from the East to the West. Active, enterprising and intelligent [illegible] and manufacturers, not merely from the Eastern States, but from Europe, are exploring the country and taking observations [illegible] with a view to an early location, possibly in connection with [illegible] capital, and [illegible] they bring money, and that which is better than money—intelligence, integrity, and enterprise—they not only add materially to the improvement of the country, and greatly assist in raising it up from a comparative wilderness to the comforts and advantages of a long settled home, but link our comparatively new country to the old, and give it the advantages of a progress in art, manufactures, and commerce which it has taken ages to accomplish. Without intending to enter upon a discussion of political economy, we may be indulged in the remark, in passing, that the high tariff to which commerce is subjected, and the excessive taxation under which the people labor, are the most serious impediments to rapid development, and but for them the country would present a new aspect; foreign capital would seek employment, enterprise would be encouraged, public and individual improvement emulated, and the people become prosperous, if not happy. We may add, that other drawbacks to present active trade are the low stage of the rivers, and the exactions, if not unfair dealings, of the railways; the one will soon be corrected, but the other seems to fatten upon its growth, and threatens not only to become more oppressive, but more adroit through the teachings of its experience.

MONEY—The market steadily grows easier notwithstanding the large sums now being used in the handling of grain, concentration of merchandise, and furnishing supplies to the Southern States; and it is intimated that many of the offerings, made through the German interest, are of foreign capital, and as it is known that some have been negotiated, by some of the Chicago packers in London and Hamburg, and that several of our own packers are accredited with having made their principal money arrangements with Eastern capitalists, it is more than likely that the demands upon local banks will be comparatively small during the earlier part of the winter, and that they will be in a condition to respond more liberally to the general wants of the city, including those of the tax-payers, which form no inconsiderable item. Local discounts are obtainable at 8@10, principally 10 per cent. Domestic time bills are negotiable at 10@12c. Sight exchange on the East at 50c per $1000 off @ par, and on the South at ¼ per cent. off @ par.

PROVISIONS—The young packing season, like a chubby boy rolling over the floor, has been amusing itself in the simplest and most innocent manner, and has really shown nothing, beyond the uncertainty of the future, and the trepidation with which packers approach the great work of the winter. As yet, questions of supply, of the extent of the demand, and above all the prices at which consumers and exporters will enter the market, are not only mooted, but are almost vital, and for a time—possibly until December—may keep the trade in suspense, or limit its work to the mere furnishing of temporary supplies; in the interim, the spirit of inquiry will be abroad, and if possible there will be traced out, not so much the number of hogs in the country, as the disposition of farmers to sell, and the number that will probably be marketed during winter. The number of hogs in the country, like the capitalist's cash in his strong box, is evidence only of ability, not of a disposition to expend; and it is a pretty well established fact that if you would bring farmers freely into market as sellers, or induce the one to part with money, you must offer inducements and not expect in the one case they will sell merely because they are willing buyers, nor to suppose that in the other the lord of treasures will scatter them broadcast with the prodigality of "Robin Roughhead," merely because he is the favorite of fate, the sport of fortune. A few of the Western States, through reports of their Auditors, have shown that there are more hogs within their limits in April last than at a corresponding period of last year; but all have, as yet, made no showing, and the means of supply are conjectural, though it is admitted that the aggregate is increased; but the inquiries of Messrs. Henry Milward & Co., of Chicago (through [illegible] extensive), and the general speculation of the press in rural districts, leave the question of the number actually to be driven into market uncertain, and their time of delivery—whether early or late—dependent upon circumstances. Other considerations aside, it would seem that the plentifulness and cheapness of corn, the reported number of hogs in the country, and the low prices they are likely to bring in the fore-part of the season would point to a late, rather than an early delivery. The work of slaughtering has been commenced at Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, is about beginning at the larger interior towns, and is quite extensive at the East, where the demands of a consumptive as well as of an export trade are pressing for immediate supplies; but beyond the item of lard, which is being freely exported, and of sugar-cured hams, for early winter use, it is not likely that there will be any considerable accumulations of stock, beyond the "options" in mess pork and English bacon, seller December. So far, prices have ranged from 3¾@4¼c gro., and, [illegible] one-third less than has been [illegible] in Europe, they look well for an export trade, and tend to strengthen the impression that production, even if large, will be so shorn of its proportions as to lose its formidable character. In passing, we remark that many of the hogs received at Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis are taken directly for shipment and slaughter at the East; and as these Eastern buyers appreciate the advantage of buying at central Western points, rather than await the receipt of hogs at home markets, it is probable that the purchases at the West will become a practice, and that there will be a nearer equality between Eastern and Western values than has heretofore existed; and that the question will not be, what are the quotations at a particular market, but what is their equalized value in the market at which they are offered for sale. This equalizing the prices of hogs will extend to their products, and there will be then illustrated the power of the telegraph and railways in harmonizing trade, whether it be measured at the places of production or at the seaboard; and as the raisers of hogs and the curers of provisions would be benefitted by their enhanced value, a common good will result from this "new departure." In the interest of the trade, it is to be hoped that hogs will be less fatted than last year, and that packers may not be called upon to handle cured sides averaging 50 and 60 and 70 pounds, shoulders 20 and 24 pounds, nor hams 18 and 20 pounds. Meat so gross is only suited to the extremes of the country, the South and North, and can not be introduced without difficulty into the general consumption of the country, nor forced into that of Europe, save in Ireland, and, possibly, Germany; whereas medium-sized and nicely-prepared meats would be taken by the great masses, whether at home or abroad, and thus greatly extend the demand; and in this connection it is noteworthy that the improved, if not independent position of operatives, enables them to live better, and, as they find animal food more accessible than any other within their reach, they are disposed to accept it as a necessity; but to procure for salted meats a preference over fresh, it is indispensable that they should be savory in taste, handsome in appearance, and not, as too often heretofore, gross, rough and hard-salted.

The announcement that shipments could be made by rail from the Mississippi to Little Rock, Ark., has given a wider scope to the demand, and, as a swell in the river is expected within the incoming week, holders are much encouraged and think they see authentication of a larger demand in the improved market at New Orleans, as well as the light stock there, and the greatly reduced supplies in the West, their imperfect distribution, and the decidedly improved tone of the several leading markets of production.

In the after part of the week there was a freer inquiry for mess pork, and though limited to the wants of consumers and their immediate representatives, it was sufficient to carry prices up 25c, if not 50c per bbl, and even at the advance it was apparent there was nothing considerable offering. Indeed, stocks are broken and in outside hands. If held by dealers directly interested in trade and intent upon establishing a better market, there would be no difficulty in carrying the price to $14, which is about the apparent value of mess pork, whether considered at its comparative worth with old meats, or its cost on the value of hogs as [illegible]. We quote $13@13 25, with claims of $13 50. There is no other barrel-pork offering, nor are packers disposed to put out "options," claiming that the future is too completely veiled.

There is nothing beyond retail transactions in D. S. meats, and of course there is no clearly-defined market, certainly none such as is regularly quoted in other large productive markets, and ours must from necessity be written nominal. There is the out-cropping of a demand for meats ten and twenty days old, to supply Southern orders for comparatively fresh meats, but as yet it amounts to very little, and deserves merely a passing notice.

The market for bacon has been quite irregular, and the demand equally so. From some whim, shoulders have been and are in most demand; next to these come clear ribs, and in the rear are clear sides, hams and breakfast bacon, in the order in which they are named. Shoulders readily bring 7¾c, and are held at 8c; clear ribs are worth about the same money, and clear sides hardly so much, though they are held at the prices. Plain hams range from 11@12c, and S. C. 14@15 and 16@16½c, whilst breakfast bacon has no determinate value, and is the subject of special bargain.

The trade in lard is very dull, wholly by retail, and seems to be so little in favor that it is difficult to affix prices. Prime steam is worth about 8¾@9c in tierces, and 10@11c in kegs. Tallow is steady at 8c.

The shipments of the week, as reported, were 3,438 bbls pork, 1,449 hhds 205 tcs bacon and 2,103 tcs 818 kegs lard, against 771 bbls pork, 647 hhds 650 tcs bacon, 516 tcs and 1,210 kegs lard for a corresponding week of last year.

KERCHEVAL & SON, Brokers.

New York Tobacco Market.

AMERICAN TOBACCO—The market apparently has been very dull throughout the month, though a sale of 800 hhds made to the purchaser for the Regies, on the 13th inst., and kept secret, has just transpired, and it is shrewdly suspected that other sales have been made and not reported. The stock on sale in first and second hands is now reduced to about 9,000 hhds.

The Italian Regie adjudicated on the 27th inst. a contract for 4,000 hhds to F. Verheyden, Esq. of Brussels; terms and particulars not yet made public. The contracts for France, Spain and Italy are now concentrated in the hands of one buyer, but, on the other hand, the stock of leaf, independent of cutting, can not exceed 4,500 hhds, held by many parties and easily manageable. We anticipate a good demand this fall and winter for fillers, etc., from our home, Western and Virginia manufacturers, which, with the purchases for Regie purposes, will leave us, we think, on the first of the coming year, with the smallest stock on sale which we have had to record since the war. The sales for the month, as far as known, sum up 3,300 hhds. Prices firm and unchanged.

The sales for the month comprise 890 hhds to Regies, 131 hhds for North Europe, 42 hhds for England, 70 hhds for Canada, 381 hhds for export, 96 hhds for Boston, 26 hhds for Baltimore, 265 hhds to manufacturers, 578 hhds to cutters, 638 hhds to jobbers, and 432 hhds unknown. We quote:

	Light. (currency).	Heavy. (currency).
Lugs	7¾@8¼c.	8¼@8¾c.
Common leaf	8¾@9¼c.	9@9¾c.
Medium	9¾@10¼c.	10@10¾c.
Good leaf	10@10¾c.	10¾@11¾c.
Fine	11@11½c.	12@12¾c.
Selections	12@13c.	13@14c.

Our quotations do not comprise cutting qualities, which are held relatively higher.

Sales since 1st October, 1871, 3,300 hhds; 1870, 3,500 hhds. Since 1st January, 1871, 47,950 hhds; 1870, 36,600 hhds. Including New Orleans, they are 65,630 hhds, this against 43,068 hhds last year.

Exports in October, 1871, 3,303 hhds; 1870, 3,277 hhds. Since 1st January, 1871, 78,498 hhds; 1870, 41,283 hhds. Including New Orleans, they are 82,747 hhds, this against 51,380 hhds last year.

Receipts in October, 1871, (including 794 hhds Virginia,) 3,543 hhds; 1870, 3,907 hhds. Since 1st January, 1871, (including 12,793 hhds Virginia,) [illegible] hhds; 1870, [illegible] hhds. Including New Orleans, the receipts are [illegible] hhds, this against 63,394 hhds last year.

INSPECTIONS.

Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1871	20,713 hhds.
Received since	1,656
Total	22,369
Delivered since	4,070
Stock on hand Nov. 1, 1871	18,299

Stock in	1871. hhds.	1870. hhds.	1869. hhds.
Liverpool, Oct. 1	[illegible]	19,[illegible]	19,[illegible]
London, Oct. 1	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	17,[illegible]
Bremen, Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans, Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore, Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	71,[illegible]

Freights to Liverpool [illegible]

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.

November 2, 1871.

J. M. Wright & Co.'s Coffee Circular.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 10, 1871.—Our advices are continued from the 23d ult.

COFFEE—Our [illegible] declined to an average of about 4,000 bags per day for the last fortnight, an active demand having prevailed for the United States, and our stock being reduced to 100,000 bags, prices have advanced 300 rs since the 23d ult., while the exchange has declined ¼d. It will thus be seen that the sterling cost of the article has advanced 3 per cent. The sales for the United States have been 118,700 bags, for the Mediterranean 6,500 bags, and for other ports, 1,400 bags, making a total of 154,700 bags. We quote:

Prime	[illegible]	Regular 1st	[illegible]
Superior	[illegible]	Ordinary 1st	[illegible]
Good 1st	[illegible]		

We have advices from Santos to 7th inst. The market there had experienced a rise of about 300 rs. per arroba, sales of 27,400 bags having been effected on the basis of 7$400 for Machina superiors; of these 6,680 bags were for the United States, and 20,734 bags for Europe. Cargoes were quoted 6$200@7$100, equal at Exchange 24d, with 3 per cent. commission and freight 45s and 5 per cent., to 59s 7d and 61s landing per cwt and at 100 per cent. to 18.59 and 18.19 cents gold per lb. Receipts had averaged 1,640 bags per day, and the stock was about 7,000 bags, the market closing firm, with an upward tendency.

CLEARANCES OF COFFEE FROM RIO SINCE 23D ULT.

United States—Hampton Roads, f. o. 22,677 bags; Baltimore, 16,780 bags; New York, 9,859 bags; Savannah, 3,495 bags; Key West, f. o., 3,500 bags; New Orleans, 5,000 bags; Mobile, 3,400 bags	64,701
Europe	32,352
Elsewhere—River Plate	396
Total	97,449

CLEARANCES OF COFFEE FROM SANTOS SINCE 20TH ULT.

United States—New York, 6,268 bags; Hampton Roads, f. o., 3,528 bags	9,796
Europe	7,200
Total	16,996

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the *Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi* and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Ap'l's, g'n, bl	304	243	Iron, pig, t'ns	140	21
Bacon, tcs	75	199	Lard, tcs	33	78
Bacon, csks	65	227	Lard, kegs	....	34
Butter, pkgs	39	28	Malt, scks	....	....
Barley, scks	378	....	Macker'l, pgs	2	3
Bagging, pcs	508	552	Nails, kegs	53	181
Cotton, bales	535	265	Oil, bbls	193	630
Cot'n y'rn, bl	12	28	Oats, scks	....	....
Coffee, bags	183	294	Pork, bbls	50	....
Cheese, bxs	382	456	Pork, pcs	436	972
Candles, bxs	40	517	Potatoes, bls	413	121
Cement, bbls	....	1900	Rye, scks	22	200
Corn, scks	188	....	Sugar, hhds	....	1
Cattle, head	....	....	Sugar, bxs	84	61
Eggs, bbls	5	....	Seed, bags	50	29
Flour, bbls	151	665	Tobacco, hds	132	17
Feathers, sks	23	2	Tobacco, bxs	11	117
Hides, bdls	437	....	Whisky, bbls	462	436
Hogs, No	57	....	Wheat, scks	33	235
Hay, bales	427	244	Wool, bags	35	2

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $2 50@4 25 per bbl. Sales to-day of 350 bbls at $2 50@4.

BAGGING—The market is quiet to-day at 16½@18c for 2, 2¼ and 2½-lb hemp and flax hand-made and power-loom product. Hemp bagging is scarce and in demand.

BATTING—The market is active and firm, but unchanged. Dealers quote extra at 22@23c; No. 1 at 19@21c, and No. 2 at 18@19c.

BEANS—The market is quiet, but little doing. Prime white old range from $2 50 per bushel, and New York at $2 50; new crop at $2, on arrival.

BUTTER—Trade quiet. Dealers quote cooking qualities at 8@10c; fair, 12@14c; good, 15@16c; choice, 17@18c; Western Reserve at 20@22c; Fruit House, 24@25c. Sales to-day 300 lbs at 12@18c; 200 lbs Fruit House at 24@25c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $1 per bbl from first hands.

CANDLES—Dealers quote 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s and 8s 16-oz at 17½c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 50@1 75 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per barrel. Sales to-day 1,900 bbls cement at quotations.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged. Ohio factory is quoted at 14½@15c. Pineapple—none in the market. Sales to-day 50 boxes.

CHESTNUTS—The market is overstocked, and dealers quote at $2@2 50 per bushel, without sales.

CIDER—Choice sweet cider will command $8@10 per bbl on arrival.

COAL—The market is nearly bare of Pittsburgh coal. Quotations are as follows, delivered: Indiana coal, 28c; Pittsburgh coal, 32c; Raymond City (Va.), 32c; Clay county (Ind.) at $7 50 per ton of 28 bushels.

COFFEE—The market is quiet and steady. The quotations are as follows:

Rios, fair to fancy	22½@25
Laguayra, as to quality	22½@25
Singapore, as to quality	26 @28
Java, Government, as to quality	28 @32

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@70c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 25@3 50 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—The feeling in the market is a shade better than on Saturday, but not enough to cause any change in prices. Liverpool is reported steady at 9⅝d for uplands, with sales of 10,000 bales. New York closed firm at 18⅞c for middling, with sales of 17,044 bales. The receipts at all ports for the last three days, 29,415 bales; exports to Great Britain, 14,360; to the continent, 2,385; stock of all classes, 275,630. Dealers quote as follows:

Middling	17⅞
Low middling	17⅛
Good ordinary	16⅝
Ordinary	15

COTTON-TIES—Are quoted at 6c in round lots.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers quote the cultivated berry at $15 per bbl; the wild at $13.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 5@6c. New peaches will bring 8½@9c for halves and 6@6½c for quarters.

EGGS—The market is active, and dealers are quoting at 21@22c, recount. Sales 300 dozen.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet. Dealers are paying 65c per lb on arrival, with 3 per cent tare on linen bags.

FISH—Dealers report the market firm, with a fair demand at the following rates for half-bbls and kits:

	100 lbs Half-bbl.	15 lbs Kits.
No. 1 mackerel	$7 75@8 00	$1 75
No. 2 mackerel	6 50@7 00	1 40
No. 2 mackerel, large	6 75@7 25	1 50
No. 3 mackerel, large	5 00@5 50	1 25
No. 3 mackerel, family	5 00@5 50	1 25
No. 1 whitefish	5 00@5 50	1 25
No. 2 whitefish	4 00@4 50	1 10
Sardines, for ¼ and ½ boxes	26 @ 37½	
Oysters, 1-lb cans	1 10@1 20	
Do 2-lb cans	2 10@2 30	

FLOUR—The market is quiet and weak at the following quotations: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $5@5 25; extra, $5 50@5 75; extra family, $6 25@6 75; A No. 1, $7 25@7 75; fancy, $8@8 75. Sales to-day 200 barrels assorted, at quotations.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Market is quiet, with a fair demand. Lemons per box at $8 50; layer raisins per box $3@3 25; figs per pound 20@22c; Zante currants per pound 11½@12½c.

GRAIN.—WHEAT—The market is very firm; dealers quote at $1 30@1 45 for red and white, as to quality.

CORN—Ear corn, in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 53@54c; shelled, choice white, 54@55c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c.

OATS—Crop now arriving commands 38c for white on arrival.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 75@80c on arrival.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@90c.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 10; new fall No. 1 at $1 15@1 20; No. 2 at $1 10, and rye malt at $1 10.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance. New hay is quoted at $17@19 on arrival. Sales to-day, 2 car-loads, delivered, at $21.

HEMP—Fair demand, and prices quiet. Dealers quote raw hemp at $115@130 per ton; dressed at $230@250.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Dealers quote hominy at $4 00@4 25 per bbl, and grits at $5 25@5 50. Trade moderate.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market much more active at quotations; bar iron 3½@3¾c; steel, cast, 18@22c; plow-slabs, iron 3½@3¾c, steel 9c; plow-wings, iron 6½c, steel 9½c; horse-shoes 5½@6c; mule-shoes 6½@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 25@4 50 rates.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 60c@$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 50c@$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market is quiet. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice per gallon.

ONIONS—Are held at $2 10 per barrel, loose, on arrival; packed, $2 75@3.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $18; shorts at $22; shipstuff $23@25, and middlings $30 per ton.

PEANUTS—New crop, choice quality, are quoted at 6@7c.

POTATOES—The market is quiet to-day, but strong in tone. Dealers quote new from first hands at $2 per bbl, loose; from store, packed, $2 50@2 75. Small sales to-day at quotations.

POULTRY—Market quiet. Chickens are held at $1 50@2 50 per dozen; ducks at $3 per dozen.

PROVISIONS—The market is very quiet to-day, with but little demand; but stocks have run down so low that prices are unchanged. The transactions of the day, so far as reported, are as follows: Bacon, 15 casks clear rib at 8¼c; 10 casks shoulders at 7¼c.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 7@7¼c; clear rib 7@7¼c; shoulders 6¼@6½c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 8@8¼c; clear sides 8@8½c; shoulders 7¼@7½c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 15¼@16½c; plain canvased 13¼@14½c; uncanvased 12@13c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $13@13 50.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10@10¼c; in kegs at 11@11¼c.

RICE—Market very quiet; new crop Carolina coming in; dealers quote Rangoon at 8@8½c; Carolina, 8@9c.

SALT—The market is firm, and dealers quote at $2 65 for 7-bush bbls and $2 10 for 280-lb bbls, with an upward tendency.

SEEDS—Flaxseed—The oil-mills are paying $1 50 per bushel for choice. Clover—Common to choice, $6 25@6 50; English, $6 75@8, from store. Timothy, common to choice, $3 50@3 80, from store. Fall seed wheat, $1 65@1 85; extra qualities, recleaned, a shade higher.

SOUR KRAUT—Dealers quote a fair article in bbls at $7 50@8 50; in half bbls at $4 50@5; very choice in large bbls of 400 lbs at $10.

SUGARS—Prices are easy on refined; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of New Orleans, but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans, sugar at	[illegible]
Fair do	[illegible]
Fully fair do	[illegible]
Prime do	[illegible]
Choice do	[illegible]
Crushed, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
A coffee	[illegible]
B coffee	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
C	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]
Demerara	[illegible]

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German, No. 1 at [illegible]; No. 2 at [illegible].

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at [illegible].

STRAW—The demand is fair, stock light, and arrivals are taken at [illegible] per ton.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market quiet. Tallow at [illegible]. Grease at [illegible], as to quality.

VINEGAR—Market fair, and cider is quoted at $7@9 per barrel; apple at $10, and wine at $12 per bbl.

WHISKY—Highwines are quoted at 88c.

WOOL—The market is dull, and prices are nominal; quotations as follows: Unwashed at [illegible]; tub-washed [illegible]; combing [illegible]; burry, 10@20c less.

Hog Killing.

The receipts since Saturday have been [illegible] head, at prices ranging from $4 20 for common to $4 50 for choice. The killing to-day foots up 6,500 head, and for the season 12,660 head, with 5,900 left over in pens this evening. The details of the operations thus far will be seen in the following statement:

Houses.	To-day.	To d'te.	In pens.
Hamilton, Anderson & Co.	500	1,100	600
Hamilton Brothers	400	1,260	500
Hughes, Goslee & Co.	1,100	2,775	1,900
Jarvis & Co	500	1,085	
Fred. Leib	1,000	2,200	800
Owsley & Co	800	900	500
D. W. Thomas & Co.	1,900	3,320	2,300
Total	6,500	12,660	5,900
Same date, last year	600	2,400	1,200

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The receipts continue very light; can not well be otherwise in the present condition of shipping facilities, and the offerings to-day were in consequence very small, but no change is observable in price, and the market may be said to be firm at Saturday's figures. The sales to-day at five of the warehouses foot up 24 hhds., as per statements below:

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 2 hhds Tennessee leaf at $15 50 and 8 50; 1 hhd Hart county new at $7 30; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at $6 50.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 1 hhd Daviess county new lugs at $6 20; 1 hhd Barren county common leaf at $7 30; 2 hhds Taylor county lugs and leaf at $9 and 7 50.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 2 hhds: 1 hhd Hardin county new leaf at $7 80; 1 hhd Logan county new leaf at $9.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $8 30; 1 hhd Virginia leaf at $10 25; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $8 90; 1 hhd Taylor county new leaf at $8 10.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $10 50; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $7 90; 3 hhds Hart county new leaf at $8 90, 8 90, 8 20; 1 hhd Indiana low leaf at $8 60; 1 hhd Indiana trash and lugs at $6; 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $9 10, 9 20, 9 30.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—DOWNING, BIRCH & CO.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1871.

CATTLE—Less than 300 head were placed on the market this morning. This shows a falling off of more than one-half for Monday's market. Most all were sold, yet prices remained about the same. We quote for best heavy $4 25 to $4 50, with no choice shippers for sale; good choice butcher stuff sold at $4 25; good at $3 25 to $3 75, and common at $2 to $2 50 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milkers sell as to quality, from $25 to $50.

SHEEP—The market remains good for best quality. We quote for heavy $4 to $4 25; good at $3 to $3 50 per 100 lbs gross, and mixed lots at $1 50 to $2 50 per head.

HOGS—The market has been active during the past eight days, all selling on arrival. Several of the packing houses are now in operation, and are buying all the offerings at $4 25@4 50 for best corn-fed, and $4 for light. Shoats sell at $3 50@3 75 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—Are still being shipped South to find a market. The news from drovers returned is very discouraging, and, from what we can learn, most of them will lose money.

REPORTED BY THE SOUTHERN STOCK-YARD COMPANY.

The arrivals of cattle have been liberal for the past week, and sold at fair prices, considering the quality, as it shows that the poor season is at hand. Best shipping and butcher cattle brought from $3 80 to $4 25; good medium, $3 75 to $3 25; common rough cattle, from $2 to $2 50 per hundred.

HOGS—The packing season is open, and hogs are active, all being sold on arrival to packers at from $4 25 to $4 50 per hundred, butchers paying a shade higher for extra hogs. But we do not look for the present price to be maintained, as this market is largely over other points.

SHEEP—Good No. 1 sheep are scarce, and command a good price, while common and scalawags are plenty, and have to be sold low to effect a sale. Best are selling from 3¼c to 4¼c per pound; good ordinary, 3½c to 3c per pound; common, from 2½ to $1 per head.

HORSES AND MULES—This class of stock seems to increase in numbers for shipment to different points South, with but little trade here.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Cotton is in moderate request; middling uplands 18⅞c. Flour, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell; receipts 25,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 75@6 25; common to good extra $6 40@6 75; good to choice do $6 70@7 30; white wheat extra $7 20@7 60; extra Ohio $6 60@7 50; St. Louis $6 90@9 25. Rye flour, the market is in buyers' favor; sales at $4 60@5 50. Cornmeal, the market is unchanged. Whisky, the market is dull at 90¼@91c. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; receipts 215,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 54½@1 56; No 2 spring $1 48@1 51; winter red and amber $1 55@1 58; amber $1 59@1 64½; white $1 65@1 71. Rye, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Barley, the market is firmer; State $1 08. Malt, the market is quiet. Corn, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; receipts 45,000 bushels; Western mixed in store 76½@77½c, the latter for high mixed nearly yellow; afloat 78c; to arrive the latter part of this month, 77c; yellow Western in store 80c. Oats are scarce and firm; receipts 22,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 52@53c. Total stock of grain in warehouse: wheat, 2,360,000 bushels; corn, 2,072,000 bushels; oats, 2,432,000 bushels; rye, 373,000 bushels; barley, 349,000 bushels; malt, 133,000 bushels; peas, 10,000 bushels. Pork, the market is quiet; mess $13@13 20. Beef and Cut Meats are unchanged. Middles are unchanged. Lard, the market is dull; No 1 prime steam 9¾@9⅞c and kettle rendered 10⅛c; seller January 9⅝c. Butter, the market is steady; Western 12@28c. Cheese, the market is quiet at 11@13¼c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged, and former prices are maintained. Wheat, the demand is active and prices have advanced notwithstanding the large receipts; No 1 spring $1 21½@1 22; No 2 do $1 19@1 19½; No 3 do $1 15@1 16; rejected $1 04; seller last half of November $1 19¾@1 20½; seller December $1 20¾. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced; No 2 mixed 43@43¼c; seller November 44½@45c; seller first half November 47¼@48c; rejected, 38c. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm; [illegible]. Oats, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; No 2 31½@31¾c; seller last half November 31¼@32c; seller January 32½@32¾c. Barley, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; No 2 fall 51@52c; No 3 spring 48c; rejected 30@32c. Mess pork, the market is quiet and market firm at $12 50@12 75; seller December $12 65@12 75; seller February $13 12½@13 25; seller March $13 50. Lard, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 8½c. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and market firm; hams 7c; shoulders 3¾@4c; short ribs 5¾c. Whisky, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 88c. Hogs, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $3 75@3 95 for fair to good and $3 95@4 25 for extra; receipts 5,000 head. Cattle, the market is quiet, and market firm at $3 80@4 40; receipts 1,500 head. Freights to Buffalo are unchanged. Exchange, sight drafts on New York ½ discount buying and par selling. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,009 barrels of flour, 74,000 bushels of wheat, 120,000 bushels corn, 8,000 bushels oats, 20,000 bushels barley, 29,000 bushels rye. Shipments: 5,000 barrels of flour, 145,000 bushels wheat, 107,000 bushels corn, 11,000 bushels oats, 185 bushels barley, 28,000 bushels rye, 2,000 head hogs. The Board of Trade will not be in session to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 17@17½c for middling. Flour, the market steady and firm; superfine fall $5@5 25; extra do $5 50@5 65; double extra do $5 75@6 25; family $7 25@7 50. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined; No 4 red fall $1 35@1 38; No 3 do $1 40@1 41; No 2 do $1 50@1 51. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; mixed 43@44c on the track at East St. Louis; white 51@54c sacked. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; mixed 32@35c in bulk and 37c sacked. Barley, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 65@67c. Whisky 88@89½c. Tobacco, Hemp and Bagging are quiet and prices are unchanged. Mess pork, there is no stock; small sales at $14. Bacon, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Lard is quiet at 9@9¼c for choice tierces. Hogs, the market is steady at $3 90@4 30. Cattle, the market is steady; Texan $1 50@3; native $3@5. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 7,000 barrels of flour, 21,000 bushels of wheat, 6,800 bushels corn, 13,000 bushels oats, 11,000 bushels barley, 1,800 bushels rye, 2,000 head hogs.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; low middling 17¼@17½c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; family $6 60@6 75. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping; red $1 33@1 40. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 47@50c. Rye, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Oats and Barley are quiet and prices are unchanged. Groceries and Oils are unchanged. Eggs, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 24c. Butter, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 18@22c. Cloverseed, the demand is fair and market firm at $7@7 25. Timothy seed, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $2 75@3 per bushel. Pork, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; sales of mess at $12 75; now held at $13. Lard, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 8½@9c. Bulk meats, the demand is light but holders are firm; sides 6¾@7c. Bacon, the demand is fair and market firm; shoulders 7½c; sides 7¾@8c. Hogs, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to $4 15@4 25; receipts 7,000 head. Whisky, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 88c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Flour, the lower grades are scarce; superfine $6 25; double extra $7 12½@7 25. Corn, the demand is quiet; yellow and mixed 81c. Oats 53@54c. Bran, $1 30. Hay, the lower grades are plentiful; prime $30@32; choice $33@35. Mess pork is dull at $15 50. Bacon is dull; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib sides 9¼c. Lard is quiet and firmer; tierce 10¾c; keg 11@12c. Sugar is firm; common to good 10@11c; fully fair to prime 10¾@11½c; yellow clarified 12@12½c. Molasses, the market is lower; inferior 30@40c; fair 45@50c; prime to choice 50@55c. Coffee, the market is dull and prices are nominal; stock in second hands 50,000 bags. Whisky 90c@$1 02.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the market is steady with moderate demand; amber $1 70@1 75. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; Southern white 70@71c; yellow 68@70c; mixed Western 73@74c. Oats, the market is dull at 55@56c. Rye, the market is unchanged. Provisions, mess pork $14 50. Bacon is firm; shoulders 8c; sides 9¼c; clear rib 9¾c; hams 16@17c. Lard 10@10½c. Butter, the market is active. Whisky, prices are nominal at 92½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Flour is quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7 50@8 12½; Ohio and Indiana $7@7 50. Wheat, the market is quiet; State and Western red $1 55@1 60. Rye is held at 77c. Corn, the market is irregular; old yellow 74@75c; mixed Western 74@75c. Oats, the market is unchanged. Provisions, market dull; mess pork $14 50. Lard 9½c. Petroleum, crude 17¼@17½c and refined 22½@23c. Whisky, the market is dull at 92c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined to $1 30@1 35. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 30@32c. Corn 50@52c. Rye 60@70c. Barley, spring 70@80c; fall 80c@$1. Hogs, the market is active at $3 75@4. Provisions are quiet and unchanged in every respect.

COURIER-JOURNAL

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1871.

Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for advertisements at our schedule rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

ODDS AND ENDS FROM THE WIRES.

The Omaha library drawing took place last evening.

The steamship Calabria arrived in New York yesterday.

All the New York city United States Courts have adjourned until to-morrow.

Major Jno. W. Wheeler, of the Government engineer corps, has resigned.

The steamships Denmark, Westphalia and Ottawa arrived at London yesterday.

The Methodists of Rochester, N. Y., raised $1,200 on Sunday for their Chicago brethren.

The water police of New York yesterday demanded, but did not get, two months' pay.

Geo. Hoffman, one of the counterfeiters recently arrested in New York, pleaded guilty yesterday.

J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, have received 200 pounds sterling for the Michigan and Wisconsin sufferers.

The steamers Scotia, Parthia, Colorado and City of Antwerp, all from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

There were many rumors afloat in New York last evening in regard to anticipated election riots there to-day.

Official figures regarding fraudulent North Carolina State bonds are promised in a few days by the New York World.

The assassin of the late Lord Chief Justice of India has been hung. His body was burned by natives of the lowest caste.

Several repeaters have been arrested in New York, and it is said there will be a large number of similar arrests made to-day.

Marston Van Kleck, a boy 17 years old, was arrested in Brooklyn, yesterday, for stealing $6,000 worth of jewelry from his father.

During the burning of Pratt's oil-works, on Hunter's Point, Sunday, a tank of gasoline exploded, seriously burning four firemen.

Judge Busteed has granted an order declaring the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company bankrupt, and appointed Col. Grinstead receiver.

A lawyer named Sutherland and a Doctor Dyer had a personal difficulty on Saturday, in which firearms were displayed but not used. No blood let.

The President has appointed Wm. Prescott Smith and John W. Davis, of Maryland, commissioners to attend the Independence Centennial Celebration.

The steamship Ohio, from Bremen, arrived at Baltimore yesterday. She brought eighteen cabin passengers and 550 emigrants. The latter left on an evening train for the West.

The New York Times says it is authorized to state that Gov. Hoffman will recommend special legislation in regard to undue detention and imprisonment of witnesses.

A large number of newly-arrived immigrants on Ward's Island have been accused of false registering in New York, and measures have been taken to prevent them from voting.

Charles E. Woolsey, a school-teacher in the village of Christiana, Delaware, was killed on Sunday by Stephen H. Castner, a justice of the peace. Cause not given. Castner surrendered to the authorities.

Minister Washburne convened a meeting in Paris a few days since to subscribe funds for the Chicago sufferers. A large number of American residents were present and contributed largely. Many Englishmen were also present and made generous donations.

Alice Mapes was taken from a Fifth-avenue stage, in New York, Saturday, in a dying condition. She died shortly afterward in St. Luke's Hospital. It is thought she had been poisoned by some villains who answered an advertisement she had inserted in a paper for a situation as governess, but for what purpose is not stated.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

ATTEMPTS were made on Preston street last night to pass $10 counterfeit bills.

WATER and gas-pipes are being laid on Campbell street, from Franklin to Geiger, and on Geiger street, from Campbell to Wenzel.

HENRY GREBLACH, a boy fourteen years of age, charged with stealing $3 50 from Mr. H[illegible], and James McCune, a straggler, were at Clay-street station last night.

THE workmen on the canal were paid off Saturday evening, which accounts for the increased number of plain drunks that were up before the Police Court yesterday morning.

JACOB PRICE, the suspected felon who was arrested and placed in First-street station-house last night, has three good-sized trunks, all piled up in the office of the station. He says he is from Chicago.

JACOB PRICE, suspected felon; John R. Spiddren, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; David Mosby and James Brown, stealing a violin from J. E. Conner, and Frango Boyer, drunk and disorderly, were locked up at First-street station last night.

IT is stated that the firm of Speckmann & Dix, manufacturers of car trimmings, has failed. They are well known and highly respected as upright business men, and this unfortunate turn in their affairs will be received with unfeigned regret by a large circle of friends.

THE piano tuners, seven in number, employed at D. P. Faulds' music store, gave a ball at Lyon Garden last night. The ball was given both for the sake of the pleasure it afforded, and for the purpose of helping these gentlemen to prepare for a contemplated tour down the river as a concert troupe this fall. The attendance was not large, but it was a very pleasant affair.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hart, Ryman and Barney's Minstrels.

This old and favorite troupe of minstrels, now en route for New York city, their home, will give an entertainment at the Masonic Temple this evening. Notwithstanding their introduction of more novelties in the burnt-cork line than are given by any other company which has performed here this season, they promise an entirely new programme, some features of which they acquired on their Southern tour, among the "genewine" darkies, down among the sugar cane and cotton. Hart, of course, can laugh louder and look funnier, Ryman display his melodramatic wit better, and Barney dance and talk "Dutch" more successfully than ever. It is unnecessary to speak of the merits of this company, for they are well known to the people of Louisville. They will, of course, have a crowded house to-night.

Mr. Barrett as "Elliott Gray."

Mr. Lawrence Barrett gave us "Rosedale" last night to a fair house, though not nearly as good as the play and the actor deserved. He may congratulate himself, however that most of those who saw him last night will not be able to resist the temptation of seeing him again. His keen perception of the points and capabilities of the character of Elliott Gray, his rare perfection in the details of the part, his careful but natural action, and his ready handling of the striking situations mark him a finished actor and make him a most charming one. We enjoyed the comedy under Mr. Barrett's manipulation with the zest of a new sensation. His careless impertinence in his first interview with Colonel May, and his brief but pointed conversation with the same personage when he gained consent to the marriage of Matthew Leigh with Lady Florence; the scene in the gipsy camp, where he threw off the disguise of a cracksman, lured the lost boy to his arms with a favorite song, and clasped him with a fervent ejaculation that thrilled the audience with sympathy; and the triumphant tableau that followed his exultant shout, "Up, Lancers!"—in all these he was clever, natural, perfect. Mr. Barrett was well supported. Mr. Rand, as Matthew Leigh; Mr. Malmburg, as Miles O'Kenna; Mr. Brown, as Col. May; Miss Mortimer, as Lady Florence; Miss Fletcher, as Rosa Leigh, and in fact all the rest of the cast, including the prim but funny corporal, did ample justice to their parts. We are to have "Rosedale" again to-night. Let everybody go and see it.

Torn to Pieces Under a Train.

James Smith, brakeman on a freight train on the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad, while running across the tops of the cars near Earlington, Kentucky, Saturday morning, slipped in consequence of the frost, and fell between the cars, was run over, and was literally cut to pieces. When his remains were picked up his bones had become so denuded of flesh that they rattled together as they were conveyed from the track. Pieces of his teeth and skull were subsequently picked off the track. His corpse was placed in a box car and sent to Hopkinsville, where his wife resides.

A Cavalryman Comes to Grief.

Thomas Murphy, a gay cavalier belonging to Uncle Sam's horse marines, stationed at Taylor Barracks, got on a bender last Sunday by imbibing too much benzine. He had, as he imagined, one of the fleetest horses in the city, and concluded that he would try his speed on Jefferson street. Starting off at a lightning pace, he succeeded in going three or four squares, when he was intercepted by one of the police and taken to jail to spend the night in one of the sweat-boxes of that institution. He was brought before the Police Court yesterday morning and fined $5.

A Barber Barbarously Treated.

An up-town German barber who was foully dealt with by an amateur Ku-klux band about six months ago, and who has long been famous in the neighborhood of Green and Preston streets for his wonderful capacity for lager, suffered terribly last Sunday from a dose of croton oil, administered by some scamp, in a glass of his favorite beverage. Yesterday he came to the conclusion that he was not altogether in the midst of friends, and sold out his barber-shop to a prize-candy man. He has left the neighborhood in disgust.

Real Estate Sale.

The extensive sale of real estate by Hancock, Johnston & Co., at Nineteenth and Magazine streets, takes place this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. It is a splendid chance to purchase a pleasant site for a home, or a good opportunity to invest surplus money to advantage. The property is well located, and will enhance to double its present value within the next few years. The neighborhood is well built up, and a street railway runs within one square of the place.

THE AFRICAN CHURCH ACCIDENT.

Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury—The Insecurity of the Building.

A BAD JOB.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Coroner Weber impaneled a jury at the African Baptist Church, Fifth street near York, to hold an inquest on the bodies of the colored women and children killed in the panic of Sunday night.

Mr. Henderson, the architect of the building, testified that the specifications upon which bids for the enlargement and repair of the building were based contained a provision that the pillars should rest on a low brick-wall running under the center of the building from end to end, and on which the joists met. This was not done, and the work was a regular trap for the congregations which assembled in the church. His testimony strongly supported the charge of carelessness in the builder, and was explicit as to the insecurity of the building.

Mr. Bowman also testified that he believed that it was the bad job of work which caused the accident.

Rev. W. W. Taylor, the pastor, detailed the incidents of the terrible affair as he saw and participated in them, concerning which his account was substantially the same as that published in our issue of yesterday morning. He estimated that there were about a hundred persons on that part of the floor supported by the pillar. He couldn't say that there were more than usual there; he thought there were not so many. There was not much shouting or stamping; the congregation was comparatively quiet. William Muscroft did the carpenter's work.

Alfred Trabue, a colored carpenter, left the church just previous to the accident. He thought there was considerable shouting and stamping, but did not think of the building giving way. He left because he felt a sort of premonition of something wrong. The support afforded by the plank floor on which the pillar rested was not sufficient for the weight of a good shed; it was only inch plank.

Harry and Alex. Spillman, colored, were also sworn. The latter said he was outside at the corner of the house, when he heard something "pop," and ran to the door. By the time he got round there, the door was crowded and jammed with people, who were wedged fast, and could not get in or out. He got in at a window, and helped to pull the mass loose one by one. When he heard the noise, he had no idea as to what it was.

All the witnesses agreed in fixing the responsibility for the accident on the manner in which the supporting pillar was set on the floor over the space between two joists, and with nothing under it but a thin plank floor.

The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury:

"That the supporting column near the pulpit and under the beam running fore and aft and supporting the main floor of the church being insufficient and giving way caused the alarm and stampede, which resulted in the death of the deceased."

It is strongly intimated that the case will be brought before the Federal grand jury and an effort made to hold the builder to account. It is also stated that Mr. Muscroft declares that he ordered his men to put a support under all the pillars, and supposed they had done so. Out of five pillars, four of them are placed in the same manner as the one which fell. The floor gave way under this pillar, and let it down to the ground, allowing the upper floor to sink proportionately.

This church was given to the colored Baptists some thirty odd years ago by a Mr. Stansberry, with the condition that it should be theirs as long as one of that class could be found to occupy and use it as a church. After passing through some litigation, in which the present congregation was successful, the pastor had it enlarged and repaired about twenty months ago. It is built of brick, and is 36 by 65 feet inside.

There are four hundred and fifty-seven members enrolled on the books of the congregation, about three hundred of whom answer to their names at the regular monthly business meeting. The pastor has built up the membership from a mere handful and appears to be much respected by the members and others who know him. There is no doubt that he did great good and probably saved many lives by his coolness and presence of mind at the time of the accident. He urged the audience to remain in their seats, and called on a brother to pray. The request was complied with, and produced a good effect, most of the members pausing in their rush to the door and returning to their seats.

It is a singular fact that only one of the persons injured was a member of the church, and she had just joined it.

The colored people generally express their gratitude for the aid and sympathy of the whites on the sad occasion. Everybody labored to do all that could be done for the unfortunate victims.

It is now pretty certain that Melinda Wells and her child were not killed in the crowd, but that the mother first threw her child from the window and then jumped after it, both either being killed by the fall, or by being trampled over afterwards. They were taken to the vault at the Cave Hill cemetery yesterday. Two others will be put in the vault to-day. One was buried yesterday. The remains of all are being cared for by their friends or relatives, or by the members of the church.

There is a rumor that one more victim died to-day, but the pastor, whom we saw late last evening, had not heard of it, and the story is therefore probably incorrect.

There is in this occurrence a strong sermon on the criminality of carelessness in the erection of buildings, and the evils of "cheap" work; but on the eve of a probable examination by the courts it would be obviously out of place for us to dwell upon it.

Sale of Glenwood.

Suburban property is looking up in price. With the rapid increase of our population and trade, the city proper is crowding the suburbs farther back every year, and those who think enough of home to want room to adorn it with ornamental shrubbery and walks and beds of flowers, and everything else that tends to make it as pleasant to the eye as it ought to be to the heart, are appropriating the suitable lands in the vicinity of the city for suburban residence sites. Especially is this the case along the railroad lines, where one can enjoy the pleasures of the country and yet be able to attend to business in the city.

The prices which such lands command may be seen in the following report of the sale of John Thatcher's highland sub-division of Glenwood by S. S. Meddis, auctioneer:

Lot No. 1, containing 9¼ acres, with house, stables, &c., to D. W. C. Rowland, $16,000.
Lot No. 2, containing 1 84-100 acres, to D. F. Roberts, $1,105 50.
Lot No. 3, containing 1 45-100 acres, to D. F. Roberts, $1,196 25.
Lot No. 4, containing 1 79-100 acres, to D. F. Roberts, $1,737 20.
Lot No. 5, containing 2 47-100 acres, to S. A. Hartwell, $1,877 20.
Lot No. 6, containing 2 51-100 acres, to D. F. Roberts, $1,681 70.
Lot No. 7, containing 1 9-10 acres, to D. F. Roberts, $950.
Lot No. 8, containing 1 64-100 acres, to D. F. Roberts, $1,518.
Lot No. 9, containing 1 60-100 acres, to D. F. Roberts, $1,495. Total, $27,560 85.

Fight, Fit and Foot-race.

Last night Trango Bayer and Joe Adams were arrested at Beck's saloon, at the corner of Green and Preston streets, and taken to First-street station on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Bayer was drunk and fighting, but his antagonist escaped when officers Stratton and Lesshaft made their appearance. Bayer immediately took a fit and tried to "play off" on the policemen, but they carried him off to the station. Adams was taken along—not for fighting—but happened to be present at the melee, and was supposed to be drunk. When the prisoners and their guard arrived at the station-house, Bayer took another fit, and asked his captor, earnestly and very piously, for a sip of water. The officer started to get it, and the man with the fit started up the street at a pace a little faster than a double-quick—so fast that Lesshaft was left far behind, and, falling down exhausted, gave up the chase. But while the fugitive was making his way up Jefferson street, between Brook and Floyd, he was overhauled by Officer Hardin, who took him back to the station and locked him up for the night.

A Street-car Accident.

Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, Mr. Robt. Gillespie, who lives on Magazine, between Eighth and Ninth streets, while stepping from a car on Preston street at the crossing of Jefferson, met with a very serious accident, which nearly cost him his life. By some means he lost his footing, fell against the dash-board, and was thrown to the ground, almost across the track. One of the wheels struck him in the back, bruising his body very severely, but pushing him away from the rails. Besides this, some slight cuts on the head received in falling were the only injuries he sustained. He was able to get up and walk alone to the car after the accident.

A Merited Presentation.

About twenty or twenty-five Mission Sunday-school teachers formed a surprise party last night and went to the residence of Mr. J. M. Sadd, city missionary, who resides on the corner of Caldwell and Preston streets, and presented the venerable old gentleman with a handsome silver service, consisting of a pitcher, two goblets and a large salver. It was the occasion of Mr. Sadd's seventieth birthday, and, besides the elegant presents, he was treated to a sumptuous feast, which his visitors carried with them and spread upon his own table.

A Dangerous Runaway.

Two horses attached to a barouche went dashing at full speed up Walnut street, at a late hour last night. At the crossing of Preston the wheels struck the railroad iron, upsetting the vehicle and depositing in the street a middle-aged lady, a little girl about four years old, and the driver. The top of the barouche struck some object on the sidewalk which set it upright again, and the team rapidly disappeared out Preston street. The lady received some injuries, and was slightly crippled, but she and the little girl got into a street-car immediately after and went back down Walnut street.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Finances—New Tenth-Ward School-house—The Irish Schools—Resignation of President Morris and Election of President Levi.

The School Board met last night in regular session, with President Morris in the chair, and fourteen members present. Others came in afterward.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of allowing salaries for last month, to the amount of $19,974 91, and other bills, amounting to $11,044 36, making a total of $31,019 27. Adopted.

Mr. Warren, from the same committee, reported that, in accordance with authority conferred on him by the Board, he had purchased a lot for a new Tenth-ward school-house, on the east side of Thirteenth street, between Maple and Broadway. The lot is 160 feet front by 200 feet deep, and cost $25 per front foot.

The report suggested to Mr. J. J. T. Murray the propriety of asking the condition of the building fund. The secretary answered that there was nothing in the treasury to its credit. Mr. Warren's report was then adopted.

A communication was read from Professor Butler, asking that his daughter, now attending the Female High School, be allowed to discontinue the studies of geometry and algebra.

The following was read:

W. W. Morris, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: As we have now staying with us a young girl from Chicago, whose father had his business deranged by the late fire, would you be so kind as to request the trustees to admit her free of charge to the first grade, and oblige, yours truly,
J. T. LANHAM.

The president also read a third communication from Dr. Allen, a resident of the county, and formerly a member of the Legislature, asking that his son be allowed to pursue an elective course in the male high school, and that a deduction from the tuition fee be made for those branches not studied.

All three communications were appropriately referred.

Mr. Warren reported that the training school was doing well. There are 344 pupils in the training department, and twenty-five in the training class.

Mr. Boyce, from the Twelfth Ward, offered the resignation of Mrs. Newman, of the Montgomery-street school, who is to be married this morning at six o'clock. Misses Mollie Anderson and H. Ehrich were promoted to first and second-class assistants respectively. Miss Ophelia Renard, of the Shippingport school, was made third-class assistant, Miss Belle Anderson was appointed to fill the place made vacant in Shippingport.

The following reports were read and received from the principals of the two high schools:

W. W. Morris, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees:

SIR—I beg leave to submit the following report of the Male High School for the month of October:

Entered at commencement	172
Reported heretofore	17
Enrolled during past month	7
Total	196
Withdrawn heretofore	2
Withdrawn during past month	5
Remaining at date	189
Average number of pupils belonging for the month	188
Daily attendance	181
Daily absence	7

Very respectfully,
W. N. McDONALD, Principal.

LOUISVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL, November 1, 1871.

W. W. Morris, Esq., Chairman of High School Committee:

SIR—The average number belonging to the Female High School for the month of October is 298; average daily absence, 8; number remaining in the school, 290. The average daily absence is so small as to be worthy of notice, being only about 2¾ per cent. of the number belonging.

The teachers are making as good progress as could be expected when it is considered that the classes necessarily interrupt each other by the sound of the voices of teachers and pupils at recitation.

The undersigned suggests that more especial attention be given to elocutionary exercises, and hopes that you will present the subject to the Board of Trustees and ask a reference of it to the Committee on Examination and Course of Study, with power to make a selection of a suitable work, by the aid of which the girls may be trained more carefully and successfully in reading. Respectfully submitted,
GEO. A. CHASE, Principal.

The resignation of Mrs. Watson, of the Portland school, was accepted, and Mrs. Walters appointed to the vacancy.

The following offered by Mr. Camp was adopted:

Resolved, That the building committee be instructed to examine the school lot of the Sixth ward, and if they, in their judgment, think it necessary, that they have the yard paved either with concrete or brick pavement immediately.

President Morris announced that, in accordance with authority given him at the last meeting, he had employed General James Speed, who, in conjunction with the attorney of the board, will examine the status of the title to the ground on which the Male High School building stands.

Colonel Pope offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the General Council of the city, and request them to petition the State Legislature to so amend the city charter that the whole of the taxes paid by the colored tax-payers of the city of Louisville go to the colored school educational fund for the space of five years.

Speeches upon this resolution were made by Messrs. Camp, Kinney and Pope, all three of whom urged its unanimous adoption. It passed without a dissenting vote.

At the previous meeting, three teachers were reported in excess at the Duncan-street school, and dropped from the roll. The school, however, is now better attended, and two of the teachers were restored to their positions. Colonel Pope asked that salaries be paid them for the whole month, as they had really taught all the time, except two or three days.

Mr. Camp objected, stating that even sick teachers were always docked, and the rule should be enforced. Mr. Camp's remarks prevailed.

Major Kinney said that fifteen children belonging to his ward were attending "Brother Levi's school," and he must give them up. "Brother Rivaul," he said, had forty of his children, and they, too, must be sent home. The teachers would not have been dropped if these pupils had gone to the right school.

Mr. Levi asked the Board to allow the children to remain in his ward, as they were now classified for the year.

Mr. Rivaul wanted the request to include the forty children in his ward, to which Mr. Levi objected.

The granting of the request, however, involved the suspension of a rule, and the board refused. There is plenty of room for the pupils at the schools they are now attending.

Mr. C. O. Smith nominated Dr. W. T. Leachman to the position of trustee of the Fifth ward. He was elected.

The business of the evening being over, Mr. W. W. Morris, the president, retired from the chair and read his resignation. It was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:

For some time past I have foreseen that my business engagements and other private duties would require my retirement from the labors incident to membership in your honorable body. A change of residence at an early day will render my withdrawal necessary before the close of the year.

More than five years ago I was elected by the members to a seat in this Board. Four times the citizens of the Fifth ward have honored me as one of their chosen representatives, and as many times the members of the board have manifested their confidence by selecting me as their presiding officer.

For these repeated expressions of confidence; for the many tokens of kindly regard; for the innumerable acts of courtesy extended by trustees, parents, teachers and pupils, I return the sincere thanks of a grateful heart. I wish I were more deserving of them.

So far as I have failed to discharge faithfully the important trust confided to me by the community and yourselves, such failure, I assure you, has not been from a want of zealous devotion to the cause of popular education in our midst, nor from a lack of deep interest in the mental improvement of the fifteen thousand pupils congregated in our schools, but from my inability and inexperience.

Allow me, gentlemen, to bear my testimony to the dignity which has characterized your proceedings, to the fidelity with which you have performed the arduous duties of your station. You have devoted much valuable time, diligence, watchfulness—a wise discrimination and unselfishness—and in all respects have well and truly conserved the interests committed to your charge.

I retire from this board with the delightful recollections of many pleasant and profitable associations—as bright and pleasant as any era in my life—and bear with me not the slightest feeling of unkindness or dissatisfaction toward any member.

I leave with you the most important interests that can be intrusted to a legislative body. I congratulate you upon the sure and solid foundation on which the beautiful structure of our schools is built. I beseech you to allow no stone or column to be removed by hasty legislation. Let your ward schools be perfected and multiplied—and the two high schools—fitting crowns to the complete system of learning, receive your hearty support and encouragement, so that as the boundaries of our city extend from year to year a sound and liberal education may be placed within the reach of the son and daughter of every citizen. May the most precious blessings of heaven rest upon each of you and the cherished institution for which you legislate.

And now, Mr. President, I announce my formal resignation as a member of this board and bid you all a friendly farewell.

Mr. B. F. Camp nominated J. J. T. Murray to the vacant presidency.

Mayor Kinney remarked that the position was not vacant, that the vice president became president immediately after the resignation of Mr. Morris.

Considerable debate followed. Several members opposed an election, but Mr. Levi, the chairman, decided the nomination in order. The names of Levi and Murray were then nominated for the position of president, and the election resulted in ten votes for the former and nine for the latter.

Mr. Levi, the president-elect, was conducted to the chair by Major Kinney, and acknowledged the compliment in a few most becoming remarks.

Mr. Murray was then elected vice president. He declared, however, that he was not ambitious to occupy either position.

Mr. Speed offered the following:

Resolved, That we part with Mr. Morris as president and member of the Board with regret. His long service as a member has united him to our confidence, and his efficiency as president has commanded our esteem and respect.

The members rose to their feet, at the suggestion of the president, and adopted the resolution.

President W. W. Morris paid his last official visit to the students of the Male High School yesterday morning. The students were assembled in the study hall, and read impromptu compositions. Some of these were very good, and elicited rounds of applause from all present.

OUT IN THE STATE.

Freshest News from all Quarters

An Old Lady's Heart Torn Out by a Mad Bull in Rockcastle County—Accidents on the Railroad—Washington County Religious Revival, Etc., Etc.

[Courier-Journal's Flying Report.]

ROUND-ABOUT, Nov. 6, 1871.

A sad accident happened to Mr. Blain Marshel, a freight conductor, at Upton's Station, Sunday, about 11 o'clock. He went to the rear of the train to instruct a brakeman about a cattle-car, after which he ran to the front platform of the caboose, and attempted to jump on while the train was moving slow, but missing his foot-hold, slipped, and his left foot passed under the front wheel, and was cut off. Everything was done to alleviate his sufferings, and after dressing the disabled limb, his friends escorted him to the train again, and he was sent to Louisville.

A HAND MASHED.

On Saturday afternoon an attache of a freight train on the Knoxville branch, named Goode, had his hand so severely crushed at Gravel switch that amputation will have to be resorted to.

A HEART-RENDING AFFAIR.

On Sunday, before noon, an old lady named Sarah Tuttle, who resided in the eastern part of Rockcastle county, while going through a pasture on her way to church, in company with a daughter aged eleven years, was attacked by a mad bull, a horn of which pierced her left side, tearing her heart open. After this, the animal chased the girl, and, just before she reached the fence, the bull struck her with its horns and threw her thirty-five feet over the fence. Her injuries consist of a broken arm, leg and dislocated shoulder.

Persons who lived in Mrs. Tuttle's neighborhood knew that she intended going to church, and, missing her from the congregation, they visited her house, and not finding any one at home, and the fires being out, a search was instituted. The bull was found first, and the bloody horns created suspicion. Further search was made, and the suffering girl was heard groaning at a distance. She told the sad news of her mother's fate. Still further search was made, and the dead body of Mrs. Tuttle was found weltering in its gore, a terrible sight to behold. The neighbors in the mountains around then formed a squad to kill the enraged brute, and a volley of seven guns were fired into it at a given signal, which only had the effect of maddening it even more than it had been before; then, with a few fearful leaps, the animal showed fight at his enemy, and in less than five minutes cleared the field and held the ground for about five hours, when a well-directed rifle-ball brought him down, and his career was ended. The funeral of Mrs. Tuttle was preached at night by the minister she was going to hear preach in the morning, and the wounded girl lay in bed in the same room and heard the sermon. The old lady was buried on Monday afternoon, and the people for miles around attended the funeral.

NEAR PERRYVILLE,

on Sunday, while a party of negroes were seated in a wagon going into town, the horses attached became frightened and ran off. While going over a bridge at a rapid rate the wagon capsized and dumped the whole crowd into a creek beneath. A woman named Mary Fleece received fatal injuries, but the balance of the crowd escaped with slight bruises. All got wet and muddy.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Dr. Havenworth, a distinguished minister in the interest of the Christian Church, is now conducting a monster revival at Mackville, Washington county, and people now visit that place from towns fifty miles away.

STABBED WITH A PEGGING AWL.

On last Friday night a difficulty was sprung between a blacksmith named Jerry Edwards and a shoemaker named Arch. Smith, at a grocery store, between Mackville and Dog Walk, Washington county, in which the latter stabbed the former with a large peg awl, causing fatal injuries. The offender escaped, and has not yet been apprehended.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Val. Rose, agent of the Adams Express, and Mr. R. B. Reeves, Adams Express messenger on the Short-line road, have our thanks for Southern and Eastern papers, delivered in advance of the mails.

Senator George W. Bayne, of the Nashville bar, who has been sojourning in Louisville for several months, left for Nashville last night. His many friends in this city will be pleased to learn that he will now be with them permanently.

The following persons were among the guests of the Galt House last night: J. T. Chichester, of Arkansas; Capt. E. B. Perry, New Orleans; John C. Parker, Boston; S. F. J. Trabue, Frankfort; Hon. R. H. Stanton, Maysville; Charles R. Weil, New Orleans, and T. R. Hallam, Newport.

The following persons are at the National Hotel: Col. James Dickey, Galveston, Texas; O. C. Richardson and J. F. Woolfolk, Meade county, Ky.; A. B. Skillman and family, Capt. W. H. Webb and family, Cloverport, Ky.; W. Burbridge, Shelbyville, Ky; Capt. John Drapur and Charley Miller, Cincinnati; Dr. S. B. Gravens, Ray's Cross Roads, Ky.; Judge J. C. Adams, Franklin Sentinel; Clark Shannon, Esq., Danville, Ky.; Maj. H. O. Taylor, Lexington, Mo.; Capt. J. T. Cartright, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Jones and J. W. Harris, Paris, Tenn.; Capt. John C. Read, Brownsville, Tenn.; W. H. Fleshman and family, Columbus, Ga.; M. P. Goalder, Greensburg, Ky.

We find in the Washington Patriot of November 2 the following: Mr. GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who has been called to Japan by the Japanese government, for the purpose of introducing and establishing in that country the American mode of taxation, is a gentleman eminently fit for this responsible position, and we doubt if the Japanese government could have selected a more experienced or more honest and upright gentleman. He will take with him upon his distant mission the sincere esteem and regard of a numerous circle of friends, who, while congratulating him upon his good fortune, cannot but regret that, in future, oceans will separate them. It gives us pleasure to speak thus of a political opponent, who, in the discharge of a most important and delicate duty, has so conducted himself as to command the approbation of all right-minded men. This is the reward of an honest and faithful public officer.

LOUISVILLE ALIVE.

Another Important Movement in the Right Direction.

We understand that a few months ago certain public-spirited and enterprising individuals, appreciating the benefits accruing to Cincinnati from her *Exposition*, and to St. Louis from her great *Agricultural and Mechanical Fair*, conceived the idea of establishing for Louisville a similar exhibition, embracing the objects and securing the benefits of both, to be known as the *Grand Central Industrial Exposition*. This is to be a permanent institution for the encouragement, promotion and development of manufactures, mechanics, arts and sciences, of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, &c., and for the improvement of stock.

In order to excite a commendable spirit of emulation, not only in our own city and State, but also throughout the country, this exhibition is to be national and competition invited from every State; and, to the end that there may be a proper display and comparison of the products of genius and labor in every department, it is proposed to erect an

"INDUSTRIAL PALACE,"

embracing a mechanical hall, power hall, fine art hall, a hall for the great staples of the country, a hall for fruits and flowers, and one for textile fabrics, &c. Also an

"AMPHITHEATER,"

comfortable in its appointments and attractive in its features, and of such dimensions as will afford ample room for the best display and comparison of the fine stock to be exhibited.

A "GALLINARIUM,"

devoted to the poultry department, is among the contemplated improvements.

We are pleased to hear that the persons who have undertaken the establishment of an Exposition upon this grand plan have already purchased a large body of land, just outside of the city limits, which is admirably adapted to the purposes intended. When the portion set apart as Exposition grounds is laid off with roads and avenues, and ornamented with lakes and fountains as contemplated, it will be an ornament to the city, and an attractive place of resort at all times.

Land adjoining these grounds is in like manner to be laid off and ornamented as a villa park, which will be reserved for country residences, and, in combination with the Exposition grounds, furnish a beautiful drive.

The parties in interest propose to unite others in their enterprise by taking a stock subscription, and then organize their company by electing directors, president, &c.

This is a grand conception, and, when carried out, must bring thousands of strangers to our city, who, unlike the one-day visitors of the Cincinnati Exposition, will remain with us a week or more, and leave among us thousands upon thousands of dollars.

A notice of the opening of the subscription books of the Association will be found elsewhere.

The Center and Walnut Streets Affair.

Mr. Lem. King, who was referred to on Sunday as having attacked a German grocery-keeper on the corner of Center and Walnut streets, last Saturday night, makes a statement which relieves him of the odium of creating a brawl. Mr. King says that, on the night mentioned, it was one of his employes, and not himself, who had the fight, and that he went over merely to stop the fuss. While he may have used rigorous means to put an end to the difficulty, he alleges that he did not strike the man, and that nothing was farther from his intention or taste than to act in a rowdyish manner. Mr. King is well known in the city as an active, energetic contractor, and has a character to support which justifies him in being careful both of his actions and of how they are represented. We give his statement with pleasure, as we have no desire to do any man injustice.

CITY FEATURES.

Stock-Notice.

The books of the Louisville Industrial Exposition will be open this morning at 10 o'clock at the following places: People's Bank, corner Second and Main; Commercial Bank, corner Sixth and Main; Second National Bank, corner Eighth and Main; Germania Insurance Company, Market, between Second and Third, and the Western Bank and Insurance Company, corner Fifth and Market. Incorporators—John T. Moore, John M. Robinson, B. Dupont, C. G. Jones, H. Weldon, S. Bloom.

Lace Handkerchiefs,

the finest line in the city, at the Universal Exposition. Very low prices.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Sudden Changes in the Weather are

productive of throat diseases, coughs and colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found than in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

British Half Hose,

full regular made, for 25 cents, at the Universal Exposition.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding-tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Iron-frame Hose,

100 dozen opened yesterday at the Universal Exposition. Price 30 cents.

☞ There is but one trunk that will stand railroad travel, and that is the celebrated Russia Zinc Trunk, manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Testimony.

Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of commendation of the magical effects of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing infants teething.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the special attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city, purchasing their fall stock, to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable family medicines. These preparations have proven to be very popular wherever sold, generally taking the place of any medicines of similar kind they come in competition with. No patent medicines have achieved so great a success in the same space of time. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. No stock is complete without them. They are not secret nostrums, but are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians. *Sold by all our wholesale druggists.*

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

NEW ALBANY.

The Baptist Church social is next Thursday night.

The ball at Quast's last night was well attended.

Wesley and John-street churches held a love-feast last night.

The installation in the Enterprise Lodge takes place to-night.

Mike Cooney is in station-house for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The Christian Church social meets to-night at the residence of James Mitchell.

There will be a nice party at the residence of James Campbell to-morrow night.

Marriage license was issued to George A. Hinds and Adeline J. Genung yesterday.

The Loth and Lindly trial occupied a great deal of the Circuit Court's time yesterday.

A large number of our citizens visited the falls Sunday, and brought relics from that desolate shore.

A capias was issued yesterday against one Joseph Bowman for debt, and will be tried this morning.

Hon. T. C. Slaughter and others are talking of starting a bank at Corydon. It should be done by all means.

It was P. M. Wilcox, father of the great tapeworm doctor, Willitt M. Wilcox, that died in our city last week.

Katie Putnam Troupe arrived in town yesterday afternoon. They show at the Opera House for the week.

Several cases of drunks and disorderlies were before our court yesterday. The usual fine and costs were assessed.

An affidavit was filed yesterday against Lewis Mann for assault and battery against Barnett. The case will come up this morning.

Mr. James Hathaway, New Albany's favorite of the Jeff. road, is laid up with rheumatism. We earnestly hope for his speedy recovery.

Hon. John S. Davis leaves for Charlestown, Indiana, to-day, in the interest of Matt Parker, charged with the murder of Captain Riley.

A big revival is now going on at the colored M. E. church, now meeting at Woodward Hall. Some thirty additions have been made to the church.

Floyd county orders are worth from 95 to 98 cents. New Albany city orders are worth from 90 to 93 cents. Harrison county orders are selling at 85 cents.

Mr. Blaine Marshel, of whom we made mention in yesterday's issue as having met with a painful accident, is improving slowly. No amputation will be required of our surgical friends.

The strike at the rolling mills still continues. The fourth rule, that is the one prohibiting the men from leaving the shops for the purpose of taking a drink, is abolished. Work will be commenced to-day.

Mrs. McClintock, mother of Geo. McClintock, died here on Sunday night. She was a most estimable woman, and had a large number of friends. Her friends and acquaintances will attend her funeral to-day.

Hannon, agent of the COURIER-JOURNAL, is authorized to receive news for this paper. Our friends will oblige the reporter of this column by leaving any news that will be interesting to our citizens at Mr. Hannon's.

A man named Shuck, who wished to shuffle off this mortal coil, tried to do the same yesterday by the use of a Smith & Wesson. The whisky was there, but the nerve was absent, and consequently a first-class item was spoilt.

Clement Higby, a well-known and energetic painter of this city, died of that king of terrors, consumption, last Sunday morning. His funeral took place yesterday at the Christian church, and a large concourse of friends attended.

The widow of John W. Moore, lately deceased at Memphis, Tenn., has brought suit against an insurance office of this city for $5,000, the amount of policy on her husband's life. The company's plea is that the premium has not been paid.

A team belonging to a countryman ran off yesterday at noon, and sadly demolished the sign of Patton's grocery store, on the corner of Market and State; also a bread wagon which was slowly wending its way down Sixth. No damage was done.

James Davis, on the L. and N. A. train, had quite a time yesterday parting a couple of pugilistic gentlemen. The d—n lie was passed, and at it they went with no regard for sex or person. They hit, bit and tore hair for some time, but finally were brought to a stand-still by an ejectment from the train.

Annie Dungeon—and the name is good for the place, she is dark—comes before 'Squire Monroe, and swears out a warrant against a gentleman of color and the tonsorial profession. The charge is Mormonism, and she proposes to substantiate the same. The head of Welch, with curly locks and bergamot, was placed in durance-vile for the night. It is whispered that a compromise will be effected this morning.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Council met in regular session. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

A petition from citizens living on Market street being presented against a small frame building being used on that street, erected for the purpose of storing coal oil, Peter B. Stoy made a few remarks against the same. A motion to refer the same to a Committee on Ordinance, by Mr. Hubbard, was succeeded by remarks from several members. An amendment was made that the City Attorney be authorized to draw up an ordinance to suit this case; and, after speeches by nearly all the members, it was adopted.

A remission of wharfage tax was asked for by Reamer & Co. Granted.

A petition from the Street Committee was referred to the Street Committee.

A final estimate on Eighth and John streets was read by the clerk. He also read estimates on other streets, which were granted; the estimates amount to $514 10.

The sum of $143 28 was granted to H. King for street improvements on Ninth street.

James Diebs was allowed his estimate, $52, and also for the work done last spring.

The monthly statement of the City Treasurer was received.

Sundry bills were allowed, including bills from Mathews and others. The gas bill was referred to the Committee on Gas. The bill of Mr. Hopfield was allowed. The reason of this was that there was no soap on the bill.

The Committee on Finance reported on Market House; same received.

The city was ordered to employ an attorney for the purpose of defending her in the suit of Kesslers, in their charge against the city.

The Committee on Claims reported several bills, which were passed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys reported that they had examined Ninth and other streets, and recommended that they be repaired. Report concurred in.

A fire-cistern was asked for on Cherry street, and earnestly urged by Mr. Williams. Mr. Stoy opposed it. The motion was lost with several amendments.

The Committee on Licenses reported license was granted to C. Bettman and Henry Faviere.

Three new pumps were ordered to be placed at different places in the city.

The Committee on Gas-lights was granted further time.

An ordinance was offered in regard to the keeping and storing coal-oil, which provides that no more than three barrels in frame buildings, in the cellar of same, &c. Adopted. The same is to be published in both papers, the Standard and Ledger.

The Board of Health reported the health of the city good.

The wharf question came up, and called forth a speech from Mr. St. John, stating that injustice was being done against the steamboat interests of this city by the high tariff we charge them for wharfage. He was opposed in his remarks by Mr. Stoy, who said that the boats paid only a per centage for the amount done, and that the present revenue was just.

Mr. McDonald sustained Mr. Stoy. The resolution to repeal the wharf ordinance was therefore lost by a vote of seven to three.

The street commissioner was ordered to improve certain streets.

It was ordered that all persons setting curbstones do so under the direction of the city engineer.

The fees due by Mrs. James Thornton were remitted.

Mr. Jones was heard by the Council in regard to the fencing up of an alley, thereby damaging his property. By, resolution it was ordered opened.

A resolution was offered by Mr. St. John that the City Attorney be instructed to draft an ordinance requiring the police to attend the sittings of the Mayor's Court whenever required, without other compensation therefor than the regular allowance paid them as policemen.

It was ordered by the Council that all persons having streets and alleys fenced in be required to open them.

The Council adjourned.

PRICES REDUCED!

FURNITURE

J. W. DAVIS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

Furniture Manufacturers,

Corner of Ninth and Jefferson Streets.

A beautiful array of Furniture is now presented to our citizens at this large Factory's Warerooms, which they will sell at Reduced Prices.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Only one drunk before Judge Matthews yesterday. Very good for Monday morning.

C. L. Jewett, of the firm of Crowe & Jewett, Lexington, was in town yesterday, and reported all quiet and lovely in Scott county.

James Stapleton and Bridget Moran, also Robert Townsend and Mary Dugan were made happy by receiving marriage licenses Saturday.

The Daughters of Rebecca social meets at Capt. Neely's residence, on Market street, next Friday night. Odd Fellows and their wives are invited.

Eighteen new members were added to the Presbyterian church last week. Rev. J. M. Hutchison will hold meetings in his church every night this week.

Mr. Liston informs us that he was mistaken in stating that it was a boy named Lanaskes who was caught in his stable stealing. He did not ascertain the name of the boy supposed to be Lanaskes.

We were mistaken in stating that our city marshal dispersed the mob element in front of our jail last Thursday night. We are informed that our night police were the only police force on duty, and that the city marshal with the jail keys was away on other business. Honor to whom honor is due.

We noticed in the ware-rooms of the Ohio Falls Wagon Company, last week, an express delivery wagon, made for Avery & Son, of Louisville. It was a perfect beauty in mechanical construction, and was an honor to the makers and the city. Our city can point with pride to her wagon factory. It can't be beat.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a big family quarrel occurred in Port Fulton, between two belligerently-disposed females. Words waxed warm for a brief space, and finally ended in a regular fight, in which clubs and stones were freely used. It resulted in the small woman cleaning out the large one. There were no arrests.

At the last regular meeting of Ohio Falls Lodge, I. O. G. T., the following officers were installed for the current term, to wit: Joseph G. Moore, P. W. C. T.; John N. Ingram, W. C. T.; Mrs. Addie Sheets, W. V. T.; S. W. Quigley, W. R. S.; A. W. Wilgus, W. A. R. S.; Marcus Brookbank, W. F. S.; Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, W. V. T.; E. S. Marshall, W. M.; Mollie Liston, W. D. M.; Dr. W. H. Sheets, W. C.; Mrs. Wm. Jones, W. I. G.; D. Ingram, W. O. G.

The great mill-race which is being constructed by Smyser & Milton at the head of the falls will be completed and ready for the reception of water in about a week. Instead of the head of the race being opened for the entrance of the water, it is constructed with a stone wall across the entrance, containing twenty-seven arches. The advantage of this style of race is that no drift-wood can enter the race, but it will be carried with the main current over the falls.

On Sunday, at about noon, Wm. Golden procured ten cents' worth of arsenic at Curran's drug store and repaired to Naghle's alley, where he swallowed the entire amount. Some parties soon discovered the rash act, among them R. E. Curran, who in vain endeavored to bring up the dose by an emetic. Capt. Thos. Gray, who was standing by, suggested that a feather would be a good thing, and it was used with success. Golden is supposed to have been under the influence of liquor when he purchased the poison and swallowed it.

Criminal Court convened in Charlestown yesterday, Judge Dunham presiding. The grand and petit juries were impanelled. The grand jury found an indictment against John Washington, for assault with intent to commit rape on the person of Annie Stacey. The defendant was subsequently arraigned and plead guilty to the charge. Judge Dunham will pass sentence on the negro to-day. In two cases against Lew Lentz, for obstructing a public highway, the defendant was found guilty and fined five dollars in each case. The grand jury had not found any indictment up to last evening against J. M. Parker for killing Capt. Riley. The witnesses in the case were dismissed until next Monday, when the case will be called for trial. A few unimportant liquor cases are set for trial to-day.

A Touching Episode.

Isaac Brown, a colored youth of about fourteen years, was before the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with shooting at his mother, Anna Brown, last Saturday night. Anna appeared against her son, and testified that as she was starting to market Isaac asked her to buy him some apples. She told him that she would do so if he would give her some money, and immediately turned to walk off, when she heard the crack of a pistol, and saw the ball strike the door, some six or eight feet from where she was standing. On asking Isaac why he had fired at her, his reply was that he had done so to see her jump. She also stated that Isaac had always been a good, obedient child before his recent connection with a negro drinking and gambling saloon, since which time she had not been able to control him.

What Judge Price thought of the matter will be found in our report of the proceedings of the police court.

The Fire Department.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Capt. Geo. Levi is announced as a candidate for re-election to the position of Chief of the Fire Department, a position he has held for the past two years or thereabouts, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people in general. The position of chief of a fire department in a city so large as ours is a very onerous and responsible one, requiring great energy, foresight, experience, and tact, and we are glad to be able to say that Capt. Levi, in the discharge of his duties, has given universal satisfaction. So long as the chief of our fire department, or the head of any other department of the city government gives satisfaction, it is unwise to make a change, for it invariably disorganizes the department and destroys the unity and efficiency of its working. Therefore, in a department so important to the city's welfare as this, some mighty good reasons should be given before we consent to have it disorganized. A CITIZEN.

☞ An ingenious Californian has, after several years of labor and an expense of many thousand dollars, succeeded in producing a machine for grading railroad tracks, turnpikes and other embankments. It consists of a common plow, with a somewhat extended mould-board, which may be raised or lowered at pleasure. A circular table or wheel, twelve feet in diameter, inclines at an angle of twenty-five degrees toward the plow. Within the outer edge of the wheel is arranged a series of scraper-shaped buckets, with adjustable bottoms. To avoid friction this wheel or table is geared to a center shaft, at the top of which is a cam-attachment, with rods leading to each bucket, for the purpose of emptying. This circular table receives its motion by means of a driving wheel similar to that used in a reaping machine. There is a steering apparatus at the rear. To do the work thoroughly it takes sixteen horses, four abreast. It is claimed for the machine that it will do the work of one hundred and twenty-five men with shovels.

☞ Experience has taught that the so-called lead-paralysis, common among painters in the form of a loss of motion of the wrist-joints, is chiefly produced by the habit of washing the hands in turpentine. It is probable that it is not the turpentine alone which produces this fatal result, but chiefly the particles of lead or zinc-paint on the hands, which, by the turpentine, are brought in a condition to penetrate the skin more readily and to be absorbed; therefore, painters should avoid, as much as possible, the use of turpentine for washing the hands.

CHAS. BERNAKER, Pres't. JOS. WERNE, Sec'y. JNO. T. MOORE, Treas. A. PEABODY, Sup't.

FALLS CITY ROOFING COMPANY,

ROOM NO. 3, NO. 129 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURERS OF COMPOUND ROOFING,

Will furnish, at short notice, Fire-proof and Weather-proof Roofs as neatly and securely laid as metal. Our Roofing is cheaper than shingles, and is entirely neutral, neither expanding by heat, nor contracting by cold, and requires no painting.

We GUARANTEE OUR WORK and refer to

O. W. THOMAS & CO.'S New Mammoth Pork-house;
DUMESNIL & CO.'S Store-house, Fourth street;
J. H. DEWERMAN'S Building, 38 West Main street;
SNEAD, SAYER & CO.'S Foundry, Fourteenth street;
AIKEN & DRUMMOND'S Foundry, Main, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets;
WILLIAM WEIR, Sheet Iron Worker, Main, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets,

and many others, where elegant and satisfactory roofs may be seen. oc29 eod1m

J. DIXON BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES, BRACKETS, &C.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Building Material.

All kinds of Sawing, Dressing and Splitting done to order.

se12 eod3m Floyd Street, one square North of Main Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

One Week Only, Commencing Monday Evening, Nov. 13th.

THE TALENTED YOUNG ARTISTE

KATIE PUTNAM,

SUPPORTED by the unrivaled comedian, JOHN DILLON and the excellent company from Hooley's Opera-House, Chicago. Seats may be secured at Will. S. Hays' music store. no7 dtf

Opera-House.

MONDAY evening, Nov. 6th, 1871, and during the week,

LAWRENCE BARRETT,

The Louisville favorite, assisted by the Star Company from the Academy of Music, Indianapolis.

ROSEDALE.

☞ Box-sheet now open. no4 dtf

"THROUGH FIRE AND FLAME!"

A LECTURE,

BY

AGNES LEONARD SCANLAND

IN MASONIC TEMPLE,

Wednesday Night, November 8, 1871.

AGNES LEONARD SCANLAND makes her debut in the lecture field in Louisville, in her former home, with a grand word-picture of the destruction of Chicago. The admirers of this talented lady will embrace the most select and intelligent people of Louisville.

Admittance 75 cents. Tickets to be had at all of the principal hotels and book stores. Reserved seats $1—to be had at D. P. Faulds' and Will. S. Hays' music stores. no5 d4

Masonic Temple.

Commencing Thursday, November 9th. Three nights only. Grand Matinee Saturday.

UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS

—AND—

BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.

UNSWORTH, Eugene and G. W. H. Griffin, proprietors, from New York City. Burlesque Opera our specialty. Thursday Unsworth and Eugene in Ill-True-Bad-Doer, assisted by an efficient chorus and orchestra. For full particulars see programmes.

☞ Admission 75 cents; gallery 50 cents. Reserved seats can be procured at Will. S. Hays' music store without any extra charge.

no5 d5 N. D. ROBERTS, Agent.

Masonic Temple.

Tuesday, Nov. 7th,

Return, with an entire change of programme, of

Hart, Ryman & Barney's

MINSTRELS,

From 728 Broadway, N. Y. Reserved seats at W. S. Hays' Music Store. no5 d3

Dancing.

Mr. H. ROEMLER now teaches his classes in dancing at the hall of Messrs. Wedekind, on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, regularly, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., and Tuesday and Friday nights for ladies and gentlemen. All who wish instructions in this art will please call soon. no6 d2*

PUBLIC SALES.

Constable's Sale.

ON TUESDAY, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell all the property in the Shelby House, corner of Main and Shelby streets, consisting of bedsteads, beds and bedding, chairs, stoves, tables, stand-tables, dishes, carpets, &c., to satisfy executions in our hands. Three months' credit.

E. W. RUTLEDGE, C. J. C.
ED. MEGLEMERY, } Ass'ts.
LEN. G. HERNDON, }

no5d3

Arkansas Plantation for Sale.

ON THURSDAY, Dec. 7th, 1871, I will sell the Le Grande Plantation, in Desha county, Arkansas. The plantation is protected by the Laconia circle levee; a good residence, steam-gin, with suitable out-buildings, and over seven hundred acres of cleared land. The plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is well supplied with labor. Terms—¼ cash; balance in three equal annual payments, with interest. Apply to D. BRYAN, Laconia, Ark., or to the undersigned, Lexington, Ky.

no2 eodlm JAMES M. ELLIOTT.

Administrator's Sale.

AS administrator of John Gardner, deceased, I will sell, at public sale, on the 22d day of November, 1871, the large steam flouring and corn and saw mill, 85 miles from Louisville, on the Lebanon Branch R. R., on the Beech Fork, two miles from Boston, Nelson co., Ky. Easy terms will be given, which will be made known on the day of sale.

oc18 dts* BEN. GARDNER, Adm'r.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL......Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES......Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FRESHER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville.

LeCLAIRE No. 2......BALLARD, Master.

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 8th, at 4 P. M.

THOS. SMALL, Agent.

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet.

R. C. GRAY......TRIPLETT, Master.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson This Day, the 7th, at 4 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Shreveport and Jefferson, Direct.

CLIFFORD......B. POWERY, Master.

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 8th, at 4 P. M., positively.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

The new and light-draught steamer

CARRIE A. THORN......THORN, master.

Will leave as above Tuesday, the 7th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Notice to Steamboatmen.

WE are manufacturers' agents for the sale of the "New Regulation Life Preservers," and are prepared to furnish them to steamboats, in any quantities, at manufacturers' prices.

no7 eod15 SATTERWHITE BROS.

Merchants' Wharf-boat Association,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

General Steamboat Agents and Forwarding Merchants.

CHAS. M. KAIN, Sup't. HILT. G. FAIRCHILD, Cas'r.

THIS large and spacious wharfboat, having been thoroughly overhauled, caulked, and renovated, is now prepared to transact business. Special attention given to freight consigned to it for the Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Sunflower rivers, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

oc18 d3m&3u CHAS. M. KAIN, Sup't.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

Charming Broadway House, 34 by 180, N. S. Broadway, Between Seventh and Eighth,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, Nov. 9th, at 3½ P. M., on the premises, I will sell a very desirable residence on the north side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth. The residence is a neat frame cottage of four rooms, in the rear of which is a two-story brick ell, containing four good rooms, gas, water, and all modern conveniences.

Terms—⅓ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

no6 S. S. MEDDIS.

Beautiful Third-street Residence.

An opportunity is now offered to the public to purchase that very handsome Three-story (ornamented front) Residence, No. 181 Third street, between Green and Walnut (now occupied by Dr. McClelland),

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1871, at 3 P. M., the above-named house will be sold. It contains 12 rooms, bath-room, gas, and water. Lot 26 3-12x224.

Terms—One-third cash; remainder in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

For any further information apply at Broadway Mills, corner Preston and Broadway. no6 dts

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Furniture at Auction at Private Residence No. 325 north side Walnut, between Eighth and Ninth.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8 at 10 o'clock, we will sell 1 parlor suit complete in green rep; 1 walnut dining set, complete; 1 mahogany, 1 oak, and 1 cherry bed-room suits, all complete; Brussels carpet, double width, 1 fine china set and lot chinaware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. The above is an almost new outfit, and very desirable. S. G. HENRY & CO.,

no5 SuTuW Auctioneers.

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE—Bond certificate No. 76, for 71 73-100 dollars, issued by the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Co., March 25, 1867, in name of "H. J. Rowland, guardian of Martha Best," having been lost or mislaid, application will be made to said company to issue a new certificate in place of the same. MARTHA E. BEST. no7 Tu4*

LOST—SLUT—A small black-and-tan terrier slut—"Kit Ward" marked on collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving her at the Spurrier Hotel, Sixth street, between Market and Main.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE—On the night of the 13th of October, from the undersigned, near Chaplintown, Nelson county, Ky., a slim bay horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high; right hip slightly knocked down; cuts his ankles with his shoes. A reasonable reward will be given for information so I get him. L. BLANTON, near Chaplintown, Ky.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL SALE

Of $800 Worth of Household Goods at the Auction-rooms of S. T. MOORE & CO.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock, consisting in part of one fine Piano; Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Marble-top Center-Tables, Sideboards, Bed-Clothing, Feathers, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c.

Terms—All sums of $20 and under, cash; over $20, 6 months, with approved paper.

N. B.—The above goods belong to Thomas P. Smith. He is declining house-keeping.

no5 Su&Tu S. T. MOORE & CO.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

No. 80 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

Imitation Rosewood, Mahogany, and Oiled Walnut Bed-room Sets, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Harrow,

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

WHARTON, Auctioneer.

N. B.—A No. 1 lot of store fixtures at private sale.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.'S

EXTENSIVE

REAL ESTATE SALE

—OF—

283 Feet of Valuable Ground on Magazine and Nineteenth Sts., Louisville, Ky.

ON TUESDAY, November 7th, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., we will sell, at auction, to the highest bidder, by order of a non-resident, the above property, divided into convenient lots, a plat of which will be exhibited upon the grounds on day of sale.

The neighborhood is well built up with business and dwelling-houses, and a street railway is now running within one square. This property is in a section of the city rapidly increasing in value, and offers unusual inducements to purchasers for speculative investment or for homes.

Terms—¼ cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with 6 per cent. interest and lien.

After the close of the above sale we will sell a new frame cottage on the north side of Chestnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, containing five rooms, with hall, porch, pantry, &c., all complete and in perfect order. Lot 22 by 161 feet to an alley.

Terms—⅓ cash, and balance in one and two years, with interest and lien.

oc29 dts HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO., Agents.

AUCTION NOTICE

By JAMES P. McNAMARA & CO.,

Southeast corner Pearl and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ENTIRE JOBBERS' STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION.

WE will sell, by catalogue, on TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 7, commencing at 9 o'clock, a stock of

Boots and Shoes invoiced at $14,000,

And comprising all kinds of goods, in perfect order. Our orders being peremptory, sale will continue until every lot is sold.

Also 300 cases New Rubber Goods. Also 200 Cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Kip and Calf Boots.

Sale will take place on third floor.

Catalogues ready and goods can be examined on Monday afternoon, Nov. 6, 1871.

no4 d4 JAMES P. McNAMARA & CO., Auct'rs.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

The Great Beargrass Distillery

AT LOUISVILLE, Ky.,

The Most Capacious, Complete and Admirably Arranged Distillery in the United States,

AT AUCTION.

THE continued ill health of the senior and professional engagements of the junior of our firm necessitates a sale of the above magnificent property. Therefore, on THURSDAY, November 9th, 1871, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the entire property, consisting of the Grounds, Buildings, Machinery, Tools, &c., will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, at auction. This property is, without doubt, the most complete of the kind in the whole country. The buildings are of the most substantial character (principally of stone and brick), handsome in appearance, while the interior is a model of convenience. The machinery is the best and most approved of modern discovery. This property was built for a distillery, and cost nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The lot fronts on Main street 269 feet by 900 feet deep to the middle of Beargrass creek. The machinery now is in such perfect order that in one hour after balancing the mill-stones the distillery will be in running order. This property, for distilling purposes, is hardly equaled in any particular by any establishment west of the mountains, and its sale should attract the attention of distillers throughout the entire country. An accurate description of the property has been prepared in circular, which we will be glad to furnish upon application.

Terms of sale—$2,000 cash, and for the remainder one-sixth in thirty days, one-sixth in sixty days, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from date of sale. For all deferred payments notes, bearing interest, with good security, payable in bank, will be required. But, if the purchaser desires it, two-thirds of the purchase money can be left upon terms extending from one to four years.

SCHULTHESS & CO.

S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

BY BUCHANAN & ROGERS.

Sale of the Hotel Property known as the "Shelby House," a Three-story Brick of 26 Rooms, Fronting 26 1-4 by 204 feet deep, on the N. W. corner of Main and Shelby streets, fronting also on Washington street 26 1-4 feet.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, we will sell the above-named property. Terms—⅓ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with six per cent. interest. The hotel property is in tip-top order, and contains gas, water, and all modern conveniences, with accommodations for sixty guests. The Washington-street improvements consist of a new two-story and attic brick store-house and dwelling, a first-class grocery stand. As a whole the property is a very desirable investment, and parties are invited to call and examine it.

BUCHANAN & ROGERS,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 139 Jefferson street, below Fourth. no2 d&Suts

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Desirable Market and Shelby Street Property at Auction.

THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the northeast corner of Shelby and Market streets, we will sell a good two-story brick business house and residence of 9 rooms and store, gas, &c., lot 22x35 feet. After which we will sell a nice lot on the east side of Shelby street, in the rear of the above, 25x135 feet. Our orders are to sell to the highest bidder regardless of value. Terms—One-third cash; the remainder in 1 and 2 years, with interest and a lien.

oc29 dtnSutd BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at the rate of TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—1 machinist, 2 carpenters, 1 blacksmith, mechanics of all kinds; 10 men to do general work; also situations for clerks, book-keepers, &c.; also wanted, a man with $1,000 to $5,000 capital, to buy part of a well-paying business. Apply at once at MERCANTILE ADVERTISING AGENCY, 152 Jefferson st.

WANTED—Employment for 2 grocery clerks, 1 book-keeper, 2 drug clerks, 3 watchmen, 2 traveling agents, 3 porters, drivers, &c. Also wanted, all chances of all kinds, laborers, farm hands, gardeners, &c. For workers hire, waste no time, but call at the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. Open every day from 8 to 6 o'clock.

WANTED—TO SELL—A one-half interest in the General Agency of a first-class Life Insurance Company Agency well established and doing a good business, but requires another active man. Business now in force will pay purchaser an annual income of 50 per cent. on the purchase price. Address "General Agent," at this office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN—With $100 capital, to take an interest in and canvass the States of Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Virginia. Will pay $200 per month. No humbug, patent rights, or agencies. Call at 152 First street. no7 d2*

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD—For a gentleman and lady, in a private family, for six months. Would let the parties have the use of a fine piano. Address W., 257 West Walnut.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN BOARDERS—To occupy nicely-furnished rooms. Those wishing the comforts of a home apply at 170 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut. no7 d3*

WANTED—ROOMS—Suitable for a small family, centrally located, or a house of four or five rooms, in a good neighborhood. Address D. J., this office.

WANTED—GIRL—To nurse a child two years old. Must bring references. Apply on south side of Oak, between Fourth and Fifth. no7 dtf

WANTED—SITUATION—As a gardener, by a middle-aged single man from Scotland. Address J. M., this office. no7 d3*

WANTED—100 PAIR PIGEONS—Apply at Walker's Exchange Hotel. no6 dtf

WANTED—SITUATION—A German girl, of experience, desires a situation in a good family to take charge of children or assist the lady in general house-work. Address E. H., Courier-Journal. no5 Su&Tu*

WANTED—IT KNOWN—That Madame Odair, the Fortune-teller, can be consulted at the southeast corner of Madison and West streets. no5 Su&Tu*

WANTED—BOARDING—For gentleman and wife and nurse, in private family, where there are no other boarders. Address C. C. WATTS, Louisville, giving name and location. References given and required. no4 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? The best way to get a good girl AT ONCE is to go to the female department of the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, and select for yourself. All respectable females and places FREE. MILLER & CO., Agents. no7 dtf

WANTED—A COOK—Also one who can wash and iron well. A good girl will have a good home. Reference required. Apply at 70 Market street, between Second and Third. HIBBITT, ARMSTRONG & CO. oc29 dtf

WANTED—SITUATION—As housekeeper in a good private family or hotel. Best of references given. Address, in full name, ANNIE W. ADAMS, P. O. oc29 dtf

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A new two-story brick house, 8 rooms, 12 feet ceilings, good cellar, cistern, with filterer, &c., near street railroad, for a cottage. Address WILL, this office. oc26 dtf

WANTED—TO LOAN—Money on valuable articles of every description, at O'BRIEN'S EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, 96 Fifth street, near Market. oc18 dim

WANTED—AGENTS.

$12 TO $24 A DAY.

AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly-patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MFG. CO., Cleveland, Ohio. oc3 d6m

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS—Small stock, about $800. Good chance. A. J. LEWIS, No. 33 Spring street, Jeffersonville, Ind.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—That new and handsome residence of 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences, on the west side of Sixth street, just south of Kentucky, is now being put in perfect repair, and is for sale. BUCHANAN & ROGERS, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 139 Jefferson street, below Fourth. no5 d3

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A desirable 2-story brick residence, with all modern improvements; stable, carriage-house, &c. Terms, $1,000 cash, balance in annual payments. Apply to N. B. GAITHER, No. 70 West Market street. no5 d3*

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT—On Nineteenth street, between Main and Market. Must be sold. ERASTUS D. TYLER, No. 166 West Jefferson, near Fifth. no5 Su&Tu&Th

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT—Stock, license, and lease of a No. 1 saloon and restaurant, in a good locality, and doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to S. T. MOORE & CO., corner Fourth and Main. no4 Sa&SuTu&Sa&Su

FOR SALE—2 WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES—Nearly new, and in perfect order. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to S. T. MOORE & CO., No. 127 West Main street. no4 Sa&Su&Tu

FOR SALE—LOT—70 feet on Third street by 198 on Columbia, one of the best and highest lots in Portland, one square from the avenue railroad, and two from the Portland—cheap for cash. Apply to E. F. ORR, corner Green and Center. no4 d7

FOR SALE—HOTEL FURNITURE, &c.—The furniture of a small hotel, and the lease on the building, bar-room, fixtures, &c., well-located, and now doing a good business. For particulars inquire of GROVE & ROACH, 74 and 76 Sixth street. no1 d7*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A small two-story house, on the north side of Broadway, between First and Brook. Lot 30x135. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc31 dtf

FOR SALE—The property known as the "Steam Brick Works." For further information apply to S. H. McGEE, No. 138 Grayson street, between Ninth and Tenth. oc29 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DWELLING-HOUSE—Containing 12 large and 2 small rooms, with 67 feet of ground, on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets. If not sold before the 15th inst., it will be offered for rent. W. H. DULANEY, 58 Sixth street. se22 dtf

FOR SALE—SAFE—A burglar-proof steel safe, 48 inches high, 30 inches wide, and 17 inches deep, with Sargent's magnetic combination dial lock. W. MERZ, Louisville, Ky. oc4 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street, on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets, on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street, from Twentieth to Twenty-fourth. Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at GRAVES & SON'S Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. se16 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 83 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A good two-story and basement brick house of ten rooms, with large stable, ice-house, and two acres of ground, on the southwest corner of Twentieth and Maple streets, all in good order. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 265 West Market street. no7 d3

FOR RENT—NICE DWELLING—297 Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway; seven rooms, attic, and bath-room, with water and gas. Apply to the Spurrier House, Sixth street, near Main. Rent $40.

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—No. 137 north side Main, between Fourth and Fifth; also Store No. 24 West Fourth street, between Main and Water. HENNING & SPEED. no7 eod6*

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—That new and handsome residence of 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences, on west side of Sixth street, just south of Kentucky street, is now being put in perfect repair, and is for rent. BUCHANAN & ROGERS, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 139 Jefferson street, below Fourth. no5 d3

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A modern-built house, situated on College and Floyd streets, containing 9 rooms, bath-room and large pantry, &c. Apply at house for rent, 272 Walnut street, between Seventh and Eighth sts. no5 Su&Tu*

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—To a responsible party, a neatly-furnished house, centrally located. Will rent for the winter months or longer if desired. A good bargain and eligible location can be secured by applying in person or addressing H., at this office. no5 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A new three-story store-house, with a good cellar, containing gas, water, and a new style of hoisting apparatus; situated on the southwest corner of Main and Eleventh streets. Possession given January 1st, 1872. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street. no4 dtf

FOR RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES over my office, No. 118 Third street, 4 good rooms, including halls, suitable for family or sleeping rooms or manufacturing purposes. Rooms in the rear as well lit up as those in front. Apply to the Loan and Banking Office of C. HAGAN. no3 dtf

FOR RENT—TOBACCO FACTORY—The finest tobacco factory in the West, 80x200, a three-story brick, with metal and slate roof. Abundant shed room. Large lot. Now occupied by Lorillard & Co., of New York. Everything complete, and just the thing for a large business in plug, strips, or re-drying. Fixtures, presses, &c. For sale cheap. Apply to R. COCHRAN, Spec. Rec. Shurman Estate, or HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 66 Jefferson st. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The spacious warehouse corner of Water and Goodsell streets, at Evansville, Indiana, known as Ford's Tobacco Break, will be let for one or more years, with all the appurtenances therto belonging (including office fixtures). The building is 82 by 144 feet, with additional grounds 82 by 144 feet. For terms, &c., apply to R. H. ARKENBURGH, 35 and 37 Broad street, New York. oc6 d30

FOR RENT—STORE—Three-story store-house on the west side of Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. oc5 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—With residence above, on north side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 199 West Jefferson street. oc3 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LANDS—A valuable meadow and grazing farm, containing 315 acres, within a few miles of Louisville, for sale as a whole or in quantities to suit purchasers. About one-third of the tract is fully cleared and in cultivation, and is in meadow, corn, wheat, tobacco, &c., as any land in Jefferson county. The rest is timbered, but sufficiently of its timber for the growth of grass and is well adapted to the production of hay, which, raised that near to Louisville, is one of the most reliable and profitable crops that can be cultivated. Also 650 acres of land in Bullitt county, Ky., on Salt river, about one mile from its mouth. This land is known as the finest timber lands of Bullitt, and has a large supply of the finest timber, such as cherry, black walnut, poplar, &c., to be found anywhere. Fruit in this region never fails and the land is also well adapted to the growth of the cereals. It will be sold altogether or in quantities to suit purchasers. For full particulars, and terms of sale, apply to R. T. DURRETT, Law Office of Bramlette, Durrett & Briggs, 105 Fifth street. oc29 d&wtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two nicely-furnished rooms, with the very best table. $14 per week for a gentleman and wife; $8 per week for children under 2 years of age. Apply at HENDERSON'S Dairy Depot, west side Fifth street, just south of Kentucky street. no7 TuTh&Sa

BOARDING—Two large and one small nicely-furnished front rooms to let, with board, on reasonable terms, No. 144, southeast corner Fifth and Green. no3 d12*

BOARDING—Parties wishing first-class board in a private family can be accommodated with two or three rooms as desired, en suite or single. Reference required. Address, with name, Mrs. D. E. N., Courier-Journal office. oc3 dtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED—HORSE—$25 REWARD—On the evening of November 4, a black horse, with white hind feet, full 16 hands high, heavy built, 7 years old. Had a halter on when last seen. The above reward will be paid on his delivery at Jenkins' stable, Fifth and Green, or to T. S. RUDD, 92 Jefferson st. no7 dtf

STRAYED—HORSE—A large-framed black horse, 7 years old, full 16 hands high, both hind feet white, slight sore on his back. A liberal reward will be paid if delivered at the stable of Jenkins, Taylor & Williams, Fifth and Green. no5 dtf